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Chaitra 27, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 17, 1961/Chaitra 27, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee for Fixation of Prices of Crops

*1553. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Manjula Devi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 518 on the 28th November, 1960 and state the progress of the scheme referred to therein to constitute a Committee/Panel to fix prices of all crops including sugarcane and to consider other allied matters?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No final decision has yet been arrived at in this matter.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Government is considering the proposal to set up this Committee or not, and whether its terms of reference and other matters are being finalised?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The Committee referred to is the Committee not for fixing the agricultural prices —that is a very limited work of that Committee—but, as I mentioned, it is a Committee which is going to be called the Agricultural Advisory Committee. We have not given it up; if at all, the need for it has become even more acute than before.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Government propose to take steps so that the price of sugar may not be affected due to huge accumulation of stocks?

Shri S. K. Patil: That does not necessarily arise out of this question, and since I am going to reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants all these questions will be explained then.

श्री खुशवक्त राय: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस कमेटी की नियुक्ति में क्या कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि यह सवाल बड़ा पेचीदा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि एक कमेटी नियुक्त कर दी गयी और दूसरे दिन से काम करने लगी। यह देखना है कि उसके टर्म्स आफ रेफेरेंस क्या हों, वह क्या-क्या करे। किस तरह से प्राइसेज फिक्स करे। तो इस तरह की बहुत सी कठिनाइयां हैं जिन पर सम्बंधित मिनिस्ट्रीज में विचार हो रहा है। इसके बाद वह कमेटी नियुक्त होगी।

श्री खुशवक्त राय: वे संबंधित मिनिस्ट्रीज कौन-कौन सी हैं जिनमें इस पर विचार हो रहा है ? क्या आपकी ही मिनिस्ट्री में विचार हो रहा है या किसी और मिनिस्ट्री में भी।

श्री स० का० पाटिल :संबंधित मिनिस्ट्रीज में फाइनेंस आती है। हो सकता है कि प्राइस सपोर्ट वगैरह देना पड़ेगा। और उसके लिये करोड़ों नहीं बल्कि अरबों रुपये की जरूरत होगी। तो यकायक यह चीज नहीं बन सकती। कमेटी बनेगी तो उसको बहुत बातों को देखना होगा। इसलिये थोड़ी देर हो रही है।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the proposed Committee's enquiry will cover not only the cash crops but also other food crops?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am talking of the whole crops, the entire agriculture. The Committee becomes necessary not because of the food crops alone but also the cash crops, the entire acreage under cultivation which is of the quantum of somewhere about 350 million acres in this country.

श्री खाबीवाला : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि खाद्य पदार्थों का मूल्य दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जाता है और यह कमेटी अगर जल्दी से जल्दी कोई हल नहीं निकालेगी तो कीमतें बढ़ती चली जायेंगी। जैसे कि तेल का भाव तीन रुपये सेर है, अनाज का भाव, दालों का भाव, तिलहन का भाव सब बढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं तेल। के भाव का तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन मुझे तो डर है कि भाव कम हो जायेगा और किसान को सफर करना पड़ेगा। आज गेहूं और चावल का जितना भाव है उससे नीचे बिल्कुल नहीं जाना चाहिये।

Shri Basappa: Sir, studies regarding rice have shown that 71 to 77 per cent of the price has gone to the producer. May I know wheter such studies will be extended to other foodgrains also?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is the purpose of this Advisory Committee that we propose to establish.

Shri Kalika Singh: The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Asoka Mehta suggested the formation of a Price Stabilisation Board. Is this proposed Committee something like that Price Stabilisation Board or is it something different from that?

Shri S. K. Patil: Much water has flowed in Jumna after that report was made. Today we are considering other things, just the opposite things.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister spoke about fixing of prices. May I know whether the prices that will be fixed will be the minimum prices or whether they will be the ceiling prices? I want to know the kind of prices that will be fixed.

Shri S. K. Patil: I just stated that it was the other way. I never said that we want to fix the prices. The question was about the committee for fixation of prices. I said that the Committee was intended not merely for fixation of prices but determining the entire pattern of agriculture in which the fixation of prices was only one element.

बिजली के उत्पादन के लिये कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन

*१५५४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ८ सितम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४१५ के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के सुदूरस्थ स्थानों में बिजली पैदा कर के लिये कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में, जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा था, क्या निश्चय किया गया है एवं उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों तथा कुछ राज्यों में छोटे-

छोटे जलविद्युत यंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्यवस्था की गई है । इनसे सम्बद्ध योजनाओं की जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है । जम्मू और काश्मीर में द्वितीय योजना के अन्त तक २०-२० किलोवाट के दो यंत्र स्थापित किये गये थे । हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन १५ किलोवाट के एक और यंत्र को स्थापित कर रहा है । वहां छलिया में एक यंत्र आगे ही कार्य कर रहा है ।

I shall read it in English also.

Provision has been made in the Third Plan for installation of small hydro-electric sets in certain States and Union Territories. The schemes are under investigation. Up to the end of the Second Plan, two sets of 20 KW each were installed in Jammu and Kashmir. One set of 15 KW is also being installed by the Himachal Pradesh Administration besides the one already working at Chhaila.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने दूसरी योजना में किये गये कुछ कार्यों का विवरण दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बंध में तीसरी योजना में क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है और उसके लिये कोई रकम निर्धारित की गयी है ?

श्री हाथी : तीसरी योजना के लिये रकम निर्धारित की गयी है । और उम्मीद है कि छोटे-छोटे एक सौ सेट हम अलग-अलग जगहों पर लगायेंगे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के अतिरिक्त कुछ राज्यों में भी इस बारे में काम किया जा रहा है । मैं खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय इलाके के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं । क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई योजनायें भेजी हैं और क्या इस सम्बंध में कोई काम किया जा रहा है ?

श्री हाथी : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को हमने लिखा है । उत्तर प्रदेश आसाम, मैसूर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और वैस्ट बंगाल स्टेटों को लिखा है , वे इनवेस्टीगेशन कर रही हैं ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what was the target in the Second Five Year Plan? May I also know why only four instruments have been installed in the whole period of the Second Five Year Plan, and whether this scheme has been conomical and successful in the State of Kashmir?

Shri Hathi: No targets were fixed in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. A Division for investigation was only set up in 1959. Two sets have been installed in Jammu and Kashmir. One has been installed in Himachal Pradesh and another one is being installed. But no targets as such were fixed in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. We started only in the year 1959.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want to know whether it has been economical and successful or not.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जम्मू और काश्मीर में और भी कोई सेट दिये जायेंगे क्योंकि वहां तो बहुत पहाड़ी इलाका है ?

श्री हाथी : जी हां, जम्मू और काश्मीर में और भी सैट लगेंगे ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: The hon. Deputy Minister has named certain States to which references have been made and which have sent in their schemes. May I know why other States like Bihar have been left out?

श्री हाथी : बिहार में भी ५५ लाख का प्रावीजन किया गया है ।

It has not been left out?

श्री पद्म देव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हिमाचल में एक इस किस्म की योजना चल रही है । लेकिन पांच साल से जो नोगली हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक योजना चल रही है । वह पूरी नहीं होती । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वह कब तक चालू हो जायेगी ।

श्री हाथी : जैसा मैंने बताया, छैला में जो योजना है वह तो चल रही है । मैंने उसको देखा है । उससे पावर जेनेरेट हो रही है और गांवों में बिजली भेजी जा रही है । मैंने देखा है कि वह तो चल रही है ।

श्री पद्म देव : मैंने तो नोगली के बारे में पूछा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं जी शर्मा जी को पूछने दीजिये ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the needs of these States, especially in the hilly areas, have been assessed; if so, what is the total kilowatts of electricity required there and how far will those will be satisfied by these small turbine generators?

Shri Hathi: Really, it is not the needs of the hilly States alone. We are locating the various sites where such sets could be installed. Investigations are going ahead. We are providing Rs. 1.6 crores. These will be small sets ranging from 20 kw to 40 kw for different States. For example, in Himachal Pradesh it may be 13 or 14 sets. In Jammu and Kashmir it may be 30 sets.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारें इस संबंध में जो कार्यवाही कर रही हैं, उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें क्या सहायता दे रही है, या देना चाहती है ।

श्री हाथी : राज्यों को जो कुछ टेक्निकल असिस्टेंस चाहिये, केन्द्रीय सरकार वह जरूर देगी । हमने इस बारे में लिखा है । उसमें कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है । वहां पानी का कितना प्रवाह है, जगह कैसी है, इसके बारे में इन्वेस्टीगेशन करना है । उसके बाद जो भी टेक्निकल सहायता चाहिये, वह जरूर दी जायेगी ।

भाखड़ा बांध

***१५५५. श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाखड़ा बांध के बनने के कारण उजड़े हुये बिलासपुर और कांगड़ा के सब लोग बसाये जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में अलग-अलग कितने परिवार बसाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या नकद मुआवजा पाने वाले सब लोगों को पूरा मुआवजा मिल चुका है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) जी, हां । उन लोगों को छोड़ कर जिन्होंने कि नई जगहों के लिये अपने पहले विचार को बाद में बदल दिया था, सभी विस्थापितों को या तो बसा दिया गया या उन्हें मुआवजा दे दिया गया है ।

(ख) जिला हिसार (पंजाब) २२४४ परिवार । जिला बिलासपुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) १७८० परिवार ।

(ग) ३२,४८८ दावेदारों में से २७,२४७ दावेदारों को पूरा मुआवजा दे दिया गया है ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) Yes, Sir. All the displaced persons have been either rehabilitated or paid compensation, with the exception of those who had subsequently changed their previous option for a new place.

(b) Hissar District (Punjab).
2244 families.

Bilaspur District (Himachal Pradesh)—1780 families.

(c) Out of 32,488 claimants, compensation in full has been paid to 27,247.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इस प्राजेक्ट की वजह से कुल कितनी फैमिलीज विस्थापित हुई थीं ?

श्री हाथी : हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल ३,६१५ फैमिलीज ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated in reply that all the displaced persons have been either rehabilitated or have been paid compensation. May I know the number of families who were not paid compensation but who were given other facilities?

Shri Hathi: As I said, out of 32,488 claimants, compensation has been paid in full to 27,247.

श्री पद्म देव : जो लोग बिलासपुर शहर में किराये के मकानों में रह कर अपना व्यापार करते थे, क्या सरकार ने उनके संबंध में कुछ व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री हाथी : जिन लोगों की खुद की जमीन नहीं थी, उनको जमीन देने का सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन जो टाउनशिप बनने वाला है, वहां वे जा सकेंगे ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: A new town of Bilaspur has been set up to rehabilitate the refugees. May I know how many persons have been rehabilitated there and when the new township will be complete?

Shri Hathi: I do not think I have full information about the people who are to be rehabilitated in Bilaspur township.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has told us that about 2,000 families have been rehabilitated in the district of Hissar in Punjab. May I know the approximate land which has been distributed among them?

Shri Hathi: I have not got that figure with me. I think there are about 13549 acres submerged in Kangra.

श्री पद्म देव : जिन अनाथों और विधवाओं को सरकार ने कम्पेंसेशन तो दिया है, किन्तु जो उस थोड़े से पैसे से अपने मकान वगैरह नहीं बना सके हैं क्या उनके सम्बंध में कुछ और सहायता का सरकार ने प्रबन्ध किया है ताकि वे बस सकें ?

श्री हाथी : भाखरा कंट्रोल बोर्ड ने इसके लिये एक कमेटी बनाई है । अगर कुछ और देना हो, तो वह इस बारे में तय करेगी ।

Co-operative Structure

*1558. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the Rural Co-operative Structure in States and Union territories as finally decided upon for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the financial aspect of the same;

(c) whether any new scheme is going to be introduced to revitalize the Co-operative Movement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) At the village level, there will be service co-operatives undertaking credit, supply and service functions (supply of fertilisers, seeds, agricultural implements, etc.). The service co-operatives will be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit. Where villages are too small the number of villages to be covered

by a society may be increased to form a viable unit subject to a population limit not exceeding 3,000 and distance not exceeding 3 or 4 miles from the headquarters village.

It is proposed to organise 28,750 new service co-operatives to cover all villages which would have been left uncovered at the end of the second plan.

The existing structures at the district and state levels, namely, the central co-operative banks and the apex co-operative banks will continue to be strengthened as in the second plan.

For disbursing long-term credit, the land mortgage banking structure will be strengthened and about 260 new primary land mortgage banks will be set up.

Existing marketing societies at the mandi centres will be strengthened by providing additional share capital and godown space wherever necessary and new societies (about 600) will be organised in the remaining mandi centres. The new societies will be provided with adequate facilities for storage both at headquarters and at selected places in rural areas.

(b) It is estimated that programmes of service co-operatives, central banks, apex banks and land mortgage banks will involve an outlay of approximately Rs. 26 crores and those of marketing and storage about Rs. 17 crores. These figures are subject to variation when the final plan is prepared.

(c) The scheme of reorganisation and revitalisation of existing weak village societies initiated during the second plan period will be continued and completed during the third plan period.

(d) A programme of revitalising about 52,000 village societies has been approved during the third plan period.

Shri Kalika Singh: On 27th March 1961, in connection with a supplementary question regarding the distinction between "joint farming" and "collective farming" you were good enough to observe that since we hear a lot about collective farming and co-operative farming and the subdivisions of both collective farming and co-operative farming, if the hon. Minister has got details regarding them, they may be placed in the library so that hon. Members may know the difference between one and the other. In pursuance of that, the hon. Deputy Minister has supplied to us a booklet Co-operative Farming—*Policy and Programme* which says at page 5 "in a collective farming the ownership of the land is taken". Now I will refer to....

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Kalika Singh: My question is this. Last year, the Prime Minister assured the House that ownership of land will not be taken in any case. Now the booklet *Policy and Programme*, supplied to us by the hon. Deputy Minister, says that ownership of the land will be taken by the society, if the majority so desires. I want to know whether a shift in the policy has taken place now.

Mr. Speaker: This does not arise out of this question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no shift at all; only an expansion of the idea has taken place.

Shri Kalika Singh: In that booklet both the joint farming and collective farming co-operatives have been lumped together and only the figure of societies functioning has been given. It is so in the case of implementation also.

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this question. The hon. Member goes on answering or elaborating the question. This question is limited.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know how many collective farms are working now?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member puts one question and asks supplementary on a different question. Originally, he only wanted to know about the financial aspect of the Rural Co-operative Structure and whether any new scheme is going to be introduced to revitalize the co-operative movement. That is all.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know if any active steps have been taken to popularise this movement of rural co-operative structure in the country and to impart the requisite training to official and non-official personnel to run this movement?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: What are those steps?

Shri B. S. Murthy: A number of steps have been taken to revitalize the existing service co-operative societies and also to organise new ones. Also, separate training programmes have been now perfected so that officials as well as non-official can be given training in co-operation.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether lessons on co-operative movement are included in the textbooks of the students of elementary and high school cadre in order to inculcate the spirit of this movement in the young minds?

Shri B. S. Murthy: That is also under consideration of the Ministry.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: From the statement I find that a programme of revitalising about 52,000 village societies has been approved during the Third Plan period. May I know the financial implications of this scheme of revitalisation and whether any capital assistance will also be given to these societies because most of these societies have become moribund for want of funds as they have exhausted all their money

Shri B. S. Murthy: A sum of Rs. 10.99 crores has been allocated for this purpose and for new societies.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any final decision has been taken regarding the size of the rural societies, as far as participation by the Government in share capital is concerned?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The State capital participation is available for the service co-operation societies and it is considered that about 3,000 people will form one society.

Shri Basappa: As there is difference between the Planning Commission and the Ministry, I want to know exactly whether the opinions of the two coincide as to the viability of a society.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As far as my figures are concerned, they are figures agreed to both by the Planning Commission and by the Ministry of Co-operation.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: A great drawback in spreading the co-operative movement is the long delay that takes place in the registration of these societies. What steps have been taken to eliminate this delay?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This matter was considered at the Ministers' Conference and all the State Governments have been requested that the procedural delays should be eliminated as far as possible.

West Bengal-Assam Highway

***1559. Shri N. R. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway connecting West Bengal with Assam has been breached at several places and several bridges have been washed away in the Dooars, Jalpaiguri resulting in dislocation of traffic for about six months in the year;

(b) whether it is a fact that several representations have been made for restoring the disrupted line of communication which is very vital line of communication both for West Bengal and Assam; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on the representation and when the washed away bridges will be constructed to restore the line of communication?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes. There are two gaps on the portion of the National Highway No. 31 lying in Dooars area of Jalpaiguri District viz. Sil Torsa and Char Torsa, as a result of bridges having been washed away by the floods of 1950 and 1954 respectively. Temporary timber bridges are being built every year at these places and when these temporary bridges get out of commission during floods, the road link is maintained through ferry service run by the Government.

(b) and (c). Yes. Representations were received from the Indian Tea Association, the Indian Tea Planters' Association and the Secretary, Jalpaiguri Congress Committee and in reply they were informed of the investigations in progress from time to time and of the action proposed to be taken. For the construction of a permanent road bridge over the river Torsa, a bridge site at a distance of about 1,200 ft. downstream of the existing railway bridge at Hashimara has now been finally selected. Detailed estimate is under preparation by the West Bengal Public Works Department. The bridge is expected to take about three years to complete after the work is sanctioned and the same is awarded to a suitable contractor. An alternative route via Matabhanga exists which is also used by road traffic.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: As the bridge will take about three years to complete, will the Government consider the question of decking the railway bridge mentioned in the statement, that is, the bridge over the river Torsa at Hashimara at least till the road bridge is constructed?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: This has been under consideration for a long time as the hon. Member says. But there have been difficulties of construction etc., because first we thought of building it by the railway bridge, then we found that the site was not suitable. Then the Chief Engineer, Bengal, suggested another site which was considered. Even that was given up. A third site has now been suggested which is under examination.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: That is not my question. My question is this, *viz.* till the bridge is built, whether the Government will think of decking the existing railway bridge at Hashimara.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No. That matter was also considered and we found that it would not do.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Will they also think of improving the temporary wooden bridges to lengthen their life so that they do not collapse at the first impact of the rains?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Every year these wooden bridges are rebuilt, but when the floods occur they are again washed away.

Statues of Mahatma Gandhi at Railway Stations

*1562. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for installing bronze statues of Mahatma Gandhi at various Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, at how many stations and where?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. There is a proposal to instal marble statue of Mahatma Gandhi at some selected railway stations.

(b) No final decision regarding the stations where the statute is to be installed has yet been taken.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: In view of the fact that the statues of national leaders that we erect should strictly conform to appearance and should be of great artistry and skill, the Government should be very careful about

it. Which artist has been assigned this work, what are the special qualifications of this artist and what is his previous record of work in this connection?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A gentleman by the name of Gopichand Mishra from Jaipur has been assigned this task. He has been asked to present plaster of paris models first for us to approve. When a model has been approved, further action will be taken.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether the Government would consider the proposal of appointing a committee for inviting all the artists throughout the country to send their models and then select the best model? Only that artist should be given this work to do whose model is the best because it is a really very important work.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The idea is to get a few statutes on approval. Only when it is found that it is a good statute, it will be installed.

Mr. Speaker: She asks why invitations have not been issued to the several artists in the country to send their plaster of paris models and one such may be selected as being the nearest approach to the original.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That step also will be taken, but in the first instance we have done what the Deputy Minister explained.

Shri Tyagi: Does the hon. Minister recollect that Mahatma Gandhi, in his lifetime, was very much averse to any expenditure of public money on an extravagance like this? How much money is being spent on it?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: At present no amount has been spent. At many places where there is a large circulating area at the station, the Railways have been approached by the public to permit Mahatma Gandhi's statue to be erected by the public; I felt that if we gave general permission, all sorts of indifferent statues may be installed. So we thought that it will be better that at important places good statues should be installed by the Railways itself with some mottos and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. It is just in the proposal stage and no estimate has been made of the amount to be spent or of the number of statues to be erected.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was a very great national personality, is it proper that his statue should be displayed at every station without proper consideration?

Some Hon. Members: Why not?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My hon. friend knows that a very large number of Mahatma Gandhi's statues have already been erected in the country.

Shri Balraj Madhok: If offers are made by other people to set up statues of other leaders, will they also be accepted?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister said that some stations will be selected for having Mahatma Gandhi's statue. I want to know how those stations will be selected. What will be the criterion for selection of those stations?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: By virtue of their importance as towns.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि कुछ खास खास स्टेशनों पर ये स्टैचू लगाये जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों पर स्टैचू लगाने के लिए वहां की जनता इनको आफर करे तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उनको कबूल करेंगे और क्या देखेंगे कि महात्मा गांधी के स्टेचू हर उस स्टेशन पर लग जाये, जहां की जनता इनको आफर करे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : लोगों की तरफ से दी गई मूर्तियों को स्वीकार करना मुनासिब

नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि न मालूम कितनी तरह के अशोभनीय स्टेचू आ जायें ।

Train Collision near Bagmar

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*1563. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Shankar Lal:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sampath:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Itarsi-Bhusaval passenger train collided into the rear of a goods train between Dongargaon and Bagmar on the Central Railway on or about the 31st March, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident; and

(c) what loss of life and property was involved in the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is under investigation by the Government Inspector of Railways.

(c) No one was killed.

The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was assessed at Rupees One Thousand Five-hundred only.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the responsibility for this accident could be traced to the negligence or the fault on the part of the workers or officials? If so, what action has been taken thereon?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are awaiting the report of the Government Inspector of Railways.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any injured succumbed to death later on?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: None whatsoever.

Supply of Sugar to Pakistan

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*1564. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered to supply sugar to Pakistan in large quantities;

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted; and

(c) the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Trade between India and Pakistan is regulated by the Indo-Pakistan trade Agreement. As the last review of this agreement held during the last week of March, 1961, inclusion of sugar as an item of export from India to Pakistan was suggested to the Pakistan Trade Delegation. Their reply is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any tentative estimate was made by either our delegation or the Pakistan delegation about the sugar that is going to be imported to their country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is estimated that their requirement may come to 3 lakh tons. They are producing two lakh tons and they may require about 1 lakh tons from us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it has been decided as to what kind of price will be charged from them? Will the price that is being charged from Pakistan be the kind of price that is charged from the western countries or will there be some other economic, sub-economic or uneconomic price?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Those questions have not been gone into. There was a meeting between the trade delegation from Pakistan and the trade delegation of India in the first week of March, 1961. This question was

raised by our delegation and the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation said that he would have this suggestion examined. That is to say, the inclusion of sugar in the trade agreement or other things are matters of detail and they have not been gone into yet.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the cost of production of sugar in our country and at what price generally do we export sugar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That question has been answered more than once on the floor of the House. Our production cost is quite high. It will come to about Rs. 700 per ton.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is it going to be an agreement for some years or will the Government be able to review it year after year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I said that it is in the preliminary stages. It cannot be said whether they are prepared to import sugar or not. They have promised that they would consider our suggestion. We are awaiting their reply.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the export of sugar to Pakistan will be governed by the international sugar agreement and if so, whether the question of the price paid to India by Pakistan is being considered or has been considered with the Pakistan delegation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): It would not be governed by the International Sugar Agreement, because we are Members of that Association. Sugar export between countries is really done by agreement between the two countries and even the prices are fixed. Likewise, what is known as the international market is only a very small portion of it.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether export of sugar to Pakistan will result in loss for us?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know the exact figures. But the cost of production in Pakistan of sugar, I presume, must be the same as in India. If on that basis this is done, there would not be any question of profit or loss.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान में जो भाव चीनी का है अगर पाकिस्तान को उससे कम भाव पर चीनी सप्लाई की जायगी तो पाकिस्तान ही से वही चीनी फिर हिन्दुस्तान में चीप प्राइस में स्मगल होगी ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह सम्भव है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, by what time this agreement will become mature and whether the export of sugar to Pakistan will result in sweetening our relations with that country?

Shri S. K. Patil: These negotiations are not done with our Ministry; they are done with the Ministry of External Affairs.

Permanent Indus Commission

*1565. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased state:

(a) whether a meeting of the permanent Indus Commission, set up under the Indus Waters Treaty, was held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main topics that were discussed at the meeting and decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. The first regular annual meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission was held in New Delhi from the 28th to 30th March, 1961.

(b) The meeting was mainly devoted to preliminary discussions and exchange of views on matters relating to the Indus Waters Treaty. Among the topics discussed were determination of procedures for the Permanent Indus Commission, pre-

paration of the first annual report for 1960-61, setting up of wireless stations in India for transmission of flood messages to West Pakistan, recovery of drift timber and other property and its restoration to owners, exchange of discharge data of rivers and canals betwen the two countries, regulation of supplies to be delivered to Pakistan and other matters relevant to the implementation of the Treaty.

Both the Commissioners agreed to examine the various items further before taking them up again in the next meeting of the Commission.

Shri Achar: May I know whether there were any differences between the Indian representatives and the Pakistan representatives on any particular points, and if so, how they were resolved?

Shri Hathi: As I said, no decisions were taken at the meeting. Both the Commissions only stated their points and it was decided that these would be discussed at the second meeting.

Shri Achar: My question was whether there were any differences between the two delegations and, if so, what they were?

Shri Hathi: In fact, as I stated, this was only a preliminary meeting which fixed the agenda for the next meeting. They only put forward points to be discussed at the next meeting. There was no regular discussion on merits and no decisions were taken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister just now stated that one of the points was the regulation of water supply to Pakistan. May I know whether the Pakistan delegation made any proposal in this regard?

Shri Hathi: As I said, these were the points for the agenda for discussion at the next meeting. No discussion on merits took place.

Power Generation at Bhakra

***1566. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the programme of power generation and utilisation at Bhakra; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Nangal Fertilizer Factory will not be able to take the power generated specifically for that factory?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Out of the five units at the Bhakra Left Bank Power House the first and the second units of 90,000/53,000 kW. each were commissioned on 14th November, 1960 and 1st February, 1961, respectively. The third, fourth and fifth units are likely to be commissioned by 30th July, 1st October and 1st December, 1961, respectively.

From 6th December, 1960 to 31st January, 1961, the Nangal Fertilizer Factory utilised from 1500 to 7200 kW. of power. During February, 1961, the consumption of power by the Factory was raised to 50,000 kW. according to their demand. In March it was further raised to 70,000 kW. The Factory is at present utilising 90,000 kW. in accordance with their requirements. The remaining power has all along been used on the Bhakra-Nangal Grid for consumption in Punjab and Rajasthan.

(b) According to a programme chalked out in March, 1961, the Nangal Fertilizer Factory requires 90,000 kW. of power in April and 110,000 kW. by the end of May. It is expected that this programme will be adhered to.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The information given in this statement differs very much from what we were told at the site. However, basing my question on the information given in the statement, it is obvious that the power generated during December and January was about 1,06,000 kW., while the utilisation by the Nangal Factory was not more than 7,200 kW. How

was this power utilised in Punjab and Rajasthan and how could it be switched off at a later stage?

Shri Hathi: From the 6th December 1960 to 31st January 1961 the Nangal Fertiliser Factory utilised from 1,500 to 7,200 kW. The remaining energy was utilised by the respective Governments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: : The power utilised by the State Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan is given in part (b), which means that about a lakh kW. was utilised by Punjab and Rajasthan. Now how has that utilisation been cut off? I cannot understand how about 90,000 k.W. could be utilised today and it could be switched off tomorrow. It is not at all clear to me. Punjab and Rajasthan utilised more than 90,000 k.W. in December and January and now in February and March they are switching off. What has happened to the demand of energy which was there?

Mr. Speaker: How was it reduced?

Shri Hathi: It so happened that the second unit of 50,000 k W. was commissioned in February, 1961. So, the additional power of 50,000 came only in February.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are you satisfied with the answer, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It is not for me to be satisfied.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is just possible they may be having some sort of thermal plant?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is becoming a Minister. Next question.

Town Planners' Proposals for Connaught Place, New Delhi

*1567. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel of town planners for Delhi have approved the blueprint for the construction of a 16 storey building in a plot lying between Sciendia House and Regal Building in Connaught Circus, New Delhi;

(b) whether the town planners have also suggested the construction of four underground crossings at the junctions of Connaught Place; and

(c) what are the other recommendations of the town planners to relieve traffic congestion in the Connaught Place area?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Town Planning Organisation had made a suggestion for the development of two vertical buildings which might be used for offices, rising up to about 16 storeys, in this plot. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The Road Safety & Plans Sub-Committee of the N.D.M.C. have recommended construction of two under-ground pedestrian sub-ways.

(c) The N.D.M.C. have reported that it is proposed to replan bus stops and parking places, introduce one way traffic, convert Connaught Place Park into one Unit by eliminating the link roads, reallocate public vehicle stands and develop the middle road, Connaught Place, by giving 20 set back line to the proposed buildings on the ground floor.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the fact that there has been a gradual rise in the sub-soil water in and around Delhi, may I know whether this point was considered by the engineers that a 16 storey building would be safe in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, which is concerned with sub-soil water, I am quite sure, will take good care of this.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know who is going to build this 16 storey building and whether they have approached Government for any subsidy for it?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I can see, no subsidy has been asked for and the proposal has been made by the Life Insurance Corporation.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether this 16 storey building is the same which was planned to be built near the Secretariat building?

Shri Karmarkar: No. So far as I can see, that idea has been abandoned.

Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam

*1569. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 612 on the 1st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether revised and up-to-date estimates for having a Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam have since been prepared;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work will start?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The revised estimates are of the order of Rs. 269·00 lakhs including foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 73.00 lakhs. In the revised scheme, provision has been made for installation of two 10-ton cranes, an additional heavy lift 40-ton crane, to equip the dry dock with mechanical automatic bilge blocks, which were not contemplated in the original scheme.

(c) The work will be taken up as soon as the foreign exchange required for the project has been secured. We are exploring all possible sources for the purpose.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question also, it was stated that the main problem was one of foreign exchange. What steps have been taken so far to solve this problem?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, we are exploring all avenues for the purpose of foreign exchange. Rs. 73 lakhs is rather a large sum as the hon. Member will realise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Chairman of the Hindustan Shipyard has stated that this project should be given a high priority even for the second shipyard. The Estimates Committee has endorsed it. The Ships Repairs Committee has also recommended the taking up of this project. In view of all these recommendations, why is it that the Government is hesitant about taking up this?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I accept all that the hon. gentleman says. But so far as the matter of foreign exchange is concerned, from Rs. 49 lakhs it has risen to Rs. 73 lakhs. The original estimate for the scheme was Rs. 215 lakhs which has now risen to Rs. 269 lakhs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Even for the effective functioning of the Hindusthan Shipyard the dry dock is essential. When that is the case, why not give top priority to it?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Just by giving top priority it is not possible to find the foreign exchange necessary.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Under Transport and Communications Rs. 300 crores of foreign exchange is provided. Can we not get Rs. 73 lakhs out of those Rs. 300 crores?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is not as easy as the hon. Member thinks.

Shri Raghunath Singh: When India is spending practically Rs. 70 lakhs per month, and nearly half of that amount in foreign exchange, may I know why this dry dock should not be taken up at once, when we are paying already so much to the foreign companies?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I know the hon. gentleman is very good at arithmetic. Still it is not as easy as he thinks.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Ministry of Finance has been urged to give top priority for this project?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Yes, Sir, we are trying to give as top a priority to it as possible.

वजीराबाद में पुल

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*१५७०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यमुना नदी पर वजीराबाद, दिल्ली में एक नया सड़क का पुल बनाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

अतिरिक्त उपयन उपमंत्री (श्री मोहिउद्दीन) ऊपरी हिस्से की तामीर का काम ठेकेदार को दिया जा चुका है और काम चालू है। पुल पर दोनों तरफ से मिलने वाली सड़कों की तामीर का काम भी शुरू हो चुका है। संभव है कि पुल की तामीर १९६१ के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायगी।

I shall read it in English also.

The work of constructing the superstructure has since been awarded to a contractor and is in progress. The work on the construction of approach roads has also been taken up for execution. The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान, मैं एक ही प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। पिछली बार भी कहा गया था और आज भी जवाब में कहा गया है कि सन १९६१ के आखिर तक इस पुल के बनाने का काम पूरा हो जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जिस रफ्तार से काम हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए तब तक काम पूरा हो जाने की यह उम्मीद पूरी हो जायगी ?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): As far as my report goes, the progress is going on rapidly and we hope it will be completed by the end of 1961.

Seminar on Co-operative Education

*1572. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on Co-operative Education was held in New Delhi in the fourth week of March 1961;

(b) if so, what problems were discussed therein; and

(c) what were the observations and recommendations made in the Seminar?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes. A Seminar on Co-operative Education was held by the All India Cooperative Union at New Delhi from 25th March, 1961 to 27th March, 1961.

(b) The Seminar discussed the following subjects:

(1) Organisational set up and financial arrangements for implementation of Co-operative education programme

(2) Co-operative education work in the field and co-ordination with other programmes.

(3) Achievements of the Education Porgramme.

(4) Arrangements for supervision, inspection and follow-up activities.

(5) Arrangements for production and supply of literature, teaching aids etc.

(6) Personnel problems.

(c) The final report of the Seminar has not yet been received.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know how many people attended this Seminar, from which States, and whether the report which is expected to come out as a result of this Seminar will be distributed to all Members of Parliament?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All the States were represented.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know how many State Seminars have been held so far?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This is an All India Seminar, and arrangements will be made for Regional Seminars.

Shri Tyagi: What was the total expenditure incurred on this Seminar?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This Seminar is conducted by the All India Co-operative Union, not by the Government.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, can he not give the information? The All India Co-operative Union is an aided institution. The hon. Minister looks into all the details of its expenditure. Could he not give the total expenditure incurred, or the budgeted amount?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may not know. The All India Co-operative Union is a separate body. Possibly the hon. Member is also a Member of it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The All India Co-operative Union is an autonomous body and Government has entrusted the training of co-operation to this body.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, if it is not a matter for the hon. Minister to bother about, why was the question admitted? I want to know how much was spent on this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is in charge of Development and Co-operation. Therefore he must keep himself in touch with the various recommendations made. He takes note of the resolutions for implementing them. But it does not mean that everywhere an institution calls for a seminar he ought to know how much they have spent on tea and coffee and so on. No, no.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does this Ministry not contribute financially to it?

Mr. Speaker: This is a different question altogether. I am afraid hon. Members lose the main thread of it and go into small details. Do they want a seminar or not?

Shri Tyagi: I doubt. My feeling is that it was wasteful. Let me be satisfied on that issue.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am afraid the Seminar was not wasteful. The All India Co-operative Union is a responsible autonomous organisation and it has been entrusted with the training of co-operation. As far as the expenditure is concerned, I think we make grants to this Co-operative Union, it comes to us, and then we scrutinise the expenditure. But generally we will not ask how much money has been spent this way or that way.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know what is the composition of this Seminar, how many officials and non-officials were invited, and from what category the non-officials were invited?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know if the hon. Minister knows those details.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Sir, I do not know those details.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know by what time the report of this Seminar is expected?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Very soon.

Shri Kalika Singh: Laws on Co-operation differ from State to State. May I know whether in that Seminar

the point about making a uniform law for all the States was also discussed?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already read out the number of points discussed at the Seminar.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I seek your guidance as to what sort of questions we can ask in respect of these autonomous bodies. Now we are having a spate of autonomous bodies to which financial assistance is also given by the various Ministries, and that is as good as being spent by the Ministries themselves. If the financial expenditure is a matter of detail, we do not know where we stand.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members must be more careful at the time of establishing an autonomous corporation. When we ourselves voluntarily give away powers to autonomous corporations so that the executive authority need not stand in the way of their day-to-day administration, some powers will of course come by way of supervision to the hon. Minister, and to that extent I will allow questions to be put, but not beyond that. Otherwise, do not allow an autonomous corporation to come into being, or give it only small powers. With respect to the Ministries in charge of the autonomous corporations I will allow questions. Having entrusted the whole thing to the autonomous corporations by their own act, how are they condemning their own act? I am really surprised. The hon. Member is at liberty tomorrow, or even today, to introduce a repealing Bill, and if the House is with him it will repeal the relevant Act; and hon. Members might take charge of its administration through their Ministers. Therefore, there is this limit, and if hon. Member wants further details that is not possible. And so far as the limit is concerned, whenever I disallow, that is the limit.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I submit, Sir, that this is not an autonomous body created by the Parliament or Government. This is an entirely non-official organisation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is not an autonomous body. That is the point, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I believe I am also a member of that union. Long ago, that is, about eight or ten years ago, we were made members of it. A co-operative society is an independent organisation, not created by this Parliament, but it is created under a statute. More than ten people may join together, pool the resources and then work as a co-operative society. If any hon. Member is not satisfied with the working of the co-operative society, he may write to the registrar and have the registration cancelled, or any person who is interested as a shareholder can take charge of it.

On this question, we are only interested in the seminar to develop further the co-operative movement, of which the hon. Minister is in charge. Let us proceed to the next question now.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order. You had ruled in the past that wherever some funds were advanced from the public exchequer, Parliament would have some type of control.

I find that seminars are held at Mussourie, Simla and other places. I want to know whether that body is working properly and also how much advance has been given to them by Government?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may table a separate question, and then I shall consider it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: At least we could have this information, namely, how much money has been advanced to this organisation for the whole year, if not for this seminar.

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: At least we can know how much has been advanced to this organisation for the whole year.

Mr. Speaker: All those things may be relevant or may not be relevant; I shall judge as and when the matter comes up before me.

Unfortunately, so far as the present question is concerned, it does not admit of questions regarding the financial implications or how much the Central Government have contributed towards this and so on. If a separate question is put, and if the amount involved is a large one, and not a small one, I shall certainly allow details to be given on the floor of the House.

Keshavpur Sewage Treatment Plant, Delhi

*1573. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Keshavpur Sewage Treatment Plant in Delhi has been recently commissioned;

(b) if so, what is the total cost involved in it;

(c) what is its capacity; and

(d) what is the area intended to be catered by it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost involved is about Rs. 70 lakhs.

(c) It can treat 12 million gallons per day.

(d) It will serve a population of 4,00,000 i.e. Government and private colonies on both sides of Najafgarh Road and Cantonment.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the installation of this plant was completed about three years ago but it has been commissioned only now? May I also know the reasons for this delay?

Shri Karmarkar: I remember to have given the reasons for the delay some time earlier; it is a fact that some delay has taken place. If you would permit me, I shall briefly summarise the reasons for the delay.

Mr. Speaker: How many are there?

Shri Karmarkar: The list runs to about three pages, but I can summarise it briefly.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall place a statement showing the reasons on the Table of the House.

Shri P. C. Borooah *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may go through the list and put questions later.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what loss has been estimated in depreciation, in premature investment, and in maintenance of the plant during the idle period?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not think there is any loss on account of the maintenance of the plant, because the plant was not maintained. Regarding the loss that might have been caused on account of not treating the sewage into its proper purified effluent, as the hon. Member will appreciate, it is difficult to calculate it.

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा

*१५७४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों का वेतन-क्रम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक समस्त देश में वेतन-क्रमों में बड़ा अन्तर है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों के वेतन-क्रमों में भारी अन्तर है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो सरकार इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिये क्या कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग वेतन-क्रम हैं । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ठ ५ अनुबन्ध संख्या ५१]**

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) इस विषय पर कार्यवाही करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है ।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall read it in English also.

(a) The pay scales vary from State to State. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 51]

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) This is a matter for the State Governments to take action.

श्री पद्म देव : इस विवरण को पढ़ने से ज्ञात होता है कि ५० रुपये से ले कर २५० रुपये तक आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों का वेतन रखा गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस महान अन्तर का कारण क्या है ?

श्री करमरकर : ५० रुपया तो मुझे यहां नहीं मिलता है । फिर भी यह अन्तर है और जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि यह अन्तर न रहे और ज्यादा तनख्वाह उन को दी जायें । अलग अलग रियासतों में काफ़ी पैसा नहीं होता है और इस लिये इस बारे में कठिनाई होती है । अगर सब की तनख्वाहें बढ़ें, तो मुझे आनन्द होगा ।

श्री पद्म देव : हिमाचल प्रदेश एक केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है । वहां पर कम से कम वेतन मिलता है और वहां के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ही फ़ैसला कर सकती है कि उन वैद्यों को उचित वेतन मिले । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष कोई योजना है ?

श्री करमरकर : माननीय सदस्य ने पढ़ा होगा कि इस विवरण के पेज २ पर लिखा है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में वेतन-क्रम पंजाब में दिये जाने वाले वेतन-क्रमों के अनुसार है । पंजाब में वैद्यों के लिये ८०–५–१०५/५–१३५/७–१७० और उप-वैद्यों के लिये ५५–६० का वेतन-क्रम है ।

Shri Assar: May I know whether Government are aware that in many State dispensaries, no proper Ayurvedic physicians are available, on account of the low salaries, and if so, whether Government are considering the question of raising their salaries?

Shri Karmarkar: This question refers to the Ayurvedic *vaidyas*. So far as I can see, this variation rests on the variations in the qualifications; the higher the qualification, the higher is the salary that they are getting. I have seen a struggle on behalf of some of the State Governments like UP, Maharashtra etc. who are trying to give them as good a scale as is possible for them to give. As I said earlier, I shall be happy if every Ayurvedic *vaidya* is given a living wage.

Shri Achar: From the statement, I find that there is difference in the scales in different regions in the same State of Mysore; there is one scale in the old Bombay portion, and another in the old Hyderabad portion now merged into Mysore. May I know whether there will be an effort to unify these scales?

Shri Karmarkar: They are like the other services. They are trying to rationalise in the case of this service also, and when rationalisation comes, I think all the salaries will be made uniform, of course, according to the qualifications.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that the Central Government have no responsibility for bringing about co-ordination in this matter? The Education Ministry is doing not only co-ordination, but even giving financial assistance for raising the pay of primary school teachers. Do the Central Health Ministry not have any such responsibility?

Shri Karmarkar: If financial assistance is provided for by the Central Government, we try to give it; it is our duty to give it. So far as co-ordination is concerned, we have meetings at various levels. One of them is the Central Health Council for India. There, we try to co-ordinate all the problems which might be of common interest to all the States. We shall place this matter also before the next meeting of the Central Health Council.

Distribution of Waters of Krishna and Godavari

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*1575. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Goray:
Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Ayyakannu:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 519 on the 28th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature of further steps since taken for distribution of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Discussions have since been held with Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra Governments and a decision regarding the further steps in the matter will be taken within the next few days.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far the States concerned differ from each other? May I also know the views of the different State Governments concerned in this matter?

Shri Hathi: Each State has its own views; they differ, of course.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether any principles have been laid down for the distribution of inter-State river waters?

Shri Hathi: So far as this matter is concerned, no principles have yet been laid down, but the question will be examined.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Mysore Government have raised objections saying that though they should have the largest share of the Krishna waters, they have been given a very low share? Taking into consideration the extent of the scarcity conditions, the population, the needs of the area and the contribution that they make to the river etc. they are entitled to the largest share, but only a very low share has been allotted to them according to the tentative programme that has been prepared.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is trying to argue it out.

Shri Hathi: The Mysore Government have given a detailed memorandum on all these matters, and something more also has ben mentioned.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that the former Hyderabad State Government had come to a certain understanding so far as the distribution of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari is concerned? If so, do Government think that the matter should be reopened now by the successor Governments, whether of Maharashtra or of Mysore?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of re-opening of the matter by the successor Governments.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the names of the States which utilised the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari exclusively in the past?

Shri Hathi: These were the States, namely, Hyderabad, Madras,—there was no Andhra Pradesh before 1951—Mysore and Bombay.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know how long it will take to arrive at a final decision on this?

Shri Hathi: I said that within the next few days we shall be taking a final decision as regards the next step.

Mr. Speaker: During the next few days. What is the exact time—hours or minute? Shri Assar.

Shri Assar: The Deputy Minister has said that the decision will be taken in the next few days. In case the concerned States do not come to an understanding, will the Central Government take the appropriate decision immediately?

Shri Hathi: What I said was that a decision would be taken regarding the next step to be taken. We might examine the possibility of augmenting the water supply. If the States are not satisfied and they have to say anythting, we shall further negotiate with them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has said that a decision will be taken in the next few days. May I know if there is a proposal to modify the whole thing or refer it to arbitration?

Shri Hathi: A decision with regard to the next step will be taken in the next few days. There is no question of allocating the waters or changing or specifying the share of any State.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the next step?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. The Question Hour is over.

Shri Nath Pai: I have a question to ask.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. What can I do?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Doctors in States

*1556. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of doctors in many states of India;

(b) whether Government are aware that in some States dispensaries are running without doctors;

(c) whether Government have received such reports from any of the State Governments, specially from Orissa;

(d) if so, what special measures have been proposed to be taken for relieving this shortage of doctors in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(e) whether any provision has been made for Orissa in 1961-62 in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V annexxure No. 52].

(e) The detailed revised plan from the Government of Orissa has not been received so far by the Planning Commission.

H.T. Wire for Bridges in Andhra Pradesh

*1557. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of High Tensile wire allotted for bridge works in Andhra Pradesh in 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) what is the quantity supplied so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that the completion of the construction of the bridges has been held up on account of non supply of the High Tensile Wire;

(d) if so, what are the projects affected by the non-supply of this wire; and

(e) what are the reasons for non supply?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

1959-60	—	1189 tons.
1960-61	—	—
Total	—	1189 tons.

(b) 1189 tons.

(c) to (e) A statement giving the required information is as under:

STATEMENT

The construction of the bridge across Gautami Branch of the Godavari was stopped in 1959-60 by the Contractors. One reason for this was the non-availability of High Tensile Steel Wire. On the supply of High Tensile Steel Wire to the Contractors, the work has been resumed. Apart from the Gautami Bridge the construction of no other bridge was delayed at any stage on account of non-availability of High Tensile Steel Wire.

2. There was delay in the supply of the High Tensile Steel Wire for Gautami Bridge, as the steel wire was in short supply. As soon as the steel wire imported from Japan was available, the allotment was made.

Telephone Manufacturing Factory

*1560. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communication** be pleased to state:

(a) whether States lacking heavy industries are being given a chance to have the telephone manufacturing factory, the proposal of which is under consideration; and

(b) if so, which States have sought the location of this factory?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The details regarding the location etc. of the second telephone manufacturing factory have not yet been considered. The proposal for setting up the factory is still in a preliminary stage and is under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) No proposals have so far been received.

Agartala-Calcutta Air Traffic

*1561. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly average air passenger traffic from Agartala to Calcutta during six months ending on the 1st March, 1961;

(b) whether the traffic is on the increase;

(c) whether it is a fact that passengers have to wait for days in order to secure a passage; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to provide more flights and seats for the convenience of the passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The monthly average of passengers carried from Agartala to Calcutta during the six months ended 1st March, 1961 was 1175.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Occasionally a few passengers had to wait for a day or two to secure a passage for Calcutta from Agartala and *vice versa*.

(d) The Corporation propose to introduce w.e.f. 1st May, 1961 a daily service on the Calcutta-Agartala-Calcutta route with a Fokker Friendship aircraft having a seating capacity of 36-40 passengers replacing the existing five-weekly Dakota service with 21|28 eats.

Fixation of Pay Scales of Clerks on S. E. Railway

*1568. **Shri Indrajit Gupta**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fixation of pay, according to the authorised scales of October, 1960, of clerks of the South Eastern Railway Head Office has not yet been done;

(b) if so, the reason for such delay; and

(c) whether the clerks concerned will be safeguarded against loss of their increased Provident Fund benefits, if their pay fixation is not completed by the 31st March, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Out of 3500 clerical staff, 3455 have already been brought on to the authorized scales. The authorized scales for the remaining 45 have been notified in March 1961; and they will be brought on to authorized scales as soon as they exercise the necessary option.

(c) The emoluments will be revised *w.e.f.* 1st July 1959 or subsequent date, if any, with effect from which the employees choose to opt for the authorized scales and, therefore, question of loss of the kind envisaged by the Member does not arise.

Coal Washery for Railways

*1571. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to have a non-coking coal washery of its own by the Railways for adequate supply of such coal to it; and

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has aproved of such proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Sugarcane

*1576. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an unexpected rise in the production of sugarcane this year in the country;

(b) if so, whether crushing of the sugarcane is causing concern; and

(c) what steps are being taken to handle the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, the production of sugarcane is expected to be more this year.

(b) and (c). The financial and other difficulties of the factories are being looked into with a view to ensuring that all the cane available is crushed.

Ticketless Travel

3346. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected during 1960-61 as compared to the figures for 1959-60;

(b) on which Railway there was the largest detection of such ticketless travellers;

(c) the amount of fines realised from the ticketless travellers during the same period;

(d) the amount spent over the checking staff during the period; and

(e) what was the percentage of students and Government employees among these ticketless travellers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d).

A statement is laid on the Table of House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 53].

(e) Separate statistics of Government servants and students detected travelling without tickke are not maintained.

Shipping Freight Rates

3347. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 893 on the 14th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for taking statutory powers to regulate freight rates in overseas trade on the lines of American Law on the subject;

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the Shipping interests concerned.

Central Board of Irrigation and Power

3348. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2022 on the 19th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the 32nd Annual Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power held in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have considered them; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 54].

Pilot Projects for Intensified Food Output

3349. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 971 on the 19th December, 1960 and state the further progress since made in starting some pilot projects for intensified food output with West German aid?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The report of the German Agricultural Delegation which visited India during October—December, 1960 is still awaited.

Complaints at Manmad Station

3350. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints lodged at Manmad Junction Station of Central Railway during the year 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the nature of action taken on those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During the period 1st April, 1960 to 28th February, 1961, 77 complaints were recorded in the complaint Book kept at Manmad Junction.

The nature and number of complaints are as follows:

Nature	*Number*
(1) Incivility.	2
(2) Irregular working of Commercial staff such as late opening of booking windows, absence from duty, refusal to book goods.	1
(3) Irregudar train service.	15
(4) Mechanical defects, i.e., fans and lights not working properly.	2
(5) Unsatisfactory catering arrangements.	6

(6) Lack of amenities.	10
(7) Non-availability of waiting/retiring rooms.	2
(8) Miscellaneous complaints.	37
(9) Complaints against licensed porters.	2
TOTAL:	77

(b) Steps have been taken to rectify the defects that gave rise to the complaints and the staff found liable have also been suitably dealt with.

Electrification of Parbhani Station

3351. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Parbhani Station on the Manmad-Kochigude line of the Central Railway has not so far been electrified particularly when there is a power houses in Parbhani city; and

(b) by what time Parbhani Station is likely to be electrified?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Parbhani Station has been electrified on 30th March, 1961.

Commemoration Stamps

3352. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any commemoration postal stamps in memory of any Maharashtra personality had been issued during the last five years; and

(b) if so the time and the persons in whose memory they were issued?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The required information is furnished below:—

(i) Balgangadhar Tilak—1956.

(ii) Dr. D. K. Karve—1958.

S.C. and S.T. in Bombay Port Trust

3353. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made in the Bombay Port by the Port Trust both in the permanent and temporary services during the year 1960-61; and

(b) whether all the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been filled up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information upto the end of December, 1960, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 55]. Information for the months of January to March, 1961, is being collected.

Quarters for P & T Employees, Secunderabad Division

3354. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts and telegraphs employees who have been provided Government quarters in Secunderabad Division so far; and

(b) when the remaining employees will be provided Government quarters?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 45.

(b) Not in the foreseeable future.

Family Planning Centres in Himachal Pradesh

3355. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of Family Planning Centres proposed to be opened in Himachal Pradesh during 1961-62?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Himachal Pradesh Administration propose to set up one Mobile Surgical Family Planning Unit and to upgrade eleven existing Family Planning Centres in the following institutions during 1961-62:—

(1) Referral Hospital, Solan.

(2) Referral Hospital, Paonta.

(3) District Hospital, Nahan.

(4) District Hospital, Mandi.

(5) District Hospital, Chamba.

(6) District Hospital, Bilaspur; and five Primary Health Centres (Location not yet decided).

Varanasi-Ghazipur National Highway

3356. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for extending Varanasi-Ghazipur national highway upto Barauni (U.P.) and Chapra (Bihar) in order to improve transport facilities from North Bihar and Barauni bridge to the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no programme of classifying the Varanasi-Ghazipur-Balia-Chapra route as a National Highway. National Highways 2, 30 & 31 already exist nd connect Varanasi with Barauni *via* Sasaram. Arrah, Patna, Bakhtiarpur & Mokameh.

Derailment at Chaparmukh Station

3357. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 672 on the 23rd November, 1960 regarding derailment at Chaparmukh station and state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has submitted any investigation report; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the findings of the District Officers' Joint Enquiry Committee, the derailment was due to failure of Mechanical equipment.

Locomotives

3358. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locomotives of the old stock which were condemned at the end of the First Five Year Plan period in various Indian Railways;

(b) the number of locomotives of old stocks which were condemned during the Second Five Year Plan period each year, Railway-wise;

(c) the number of Locomotives of the old stock which were in use at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period Railway-wise;

(d) the number of locomotives bought and brought in use during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise in various Railways with their cost price;

(e) the number of locomotives which are in use at the end of March, 1961, Railway-wise; and

(f) the amount of repairing charges of the locomotives incurred in each Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 56].

Allotment of Funds to Himachal Pradesh Forest Department

3359. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted during the financial year 1960-61 to the Himachal Forest Department for the following items:

(i) General Administration;

(ii) Colonisation and Rehabilitation; and

(b) the amounts utilised so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Loco Workshops on E. Railway

3360. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Loco Workshops on Eastern Railway at present;

(b) the total number of labourers employed in each of the workshops;

(c) the total number of engines repaired at each of the Workshops during 1960; and

(d) the total amount spent by Railways at each of the Workshops for (i) primary, and (ii) secondary education during 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 57].

Minor Ports in Gujarat State

3361. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount allotted for the development of minor ports in Gujarat State during the Second Five Year Plan period has not been spent and the development works not undertaken;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) when the development works will be undertaken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Works for the development of minor ports in Gujarat have been taken up for execution. The progress of expenditure is indicated below:—

Name of the Areas	Provision in 2nd Plan	Expenditure upto 30th Nov. '60	Anticipated expenditure from 1st Dec. 1960 to 31st March 1961	Total estimated expenditure in 2nd Plan period
Old Saurashtra Ports	27,70,676	12,20,880	83,970	13,04,850
Kutch Minor Ports	39,24,000	15,47,476	9,48,200	24,95,676
Kandla Port	29,00,000	20,52,735	4,82,120	25,34,855
Other Ex-Bombay Ports	12,50,000	18,09,961	68,071	18,78,032
TOTAL :	98,44,676	66,31,052	15,82,361	82,13,413

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Passenger amenities on Batala-Qadian Section

3362. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide any amenities to passengers and Railway staff on the Batala-Qadian section;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No further amenities are proposed to be provided at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are only two stations in this section. The minimum basic amenities required for the staff and passengers have already been provided at these stations. The volume of passenger traffic dealt with and number of staff posted at these stations does not justify the provision of any further amenities at present.

Orissa P. & T. Circle

3363. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Tranport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the creation of one Divisional Engineer Phones, one Telephone Sub-Division and one Telegraph Sub-Division in Orissa P. & T. Circle is justified according to the requirement of the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that creation of Telegraph and Telephone Sub-Divisions and Divisions respectively were allowed in many P. & T. Circles in India before March, 1961 but Orissa P. & T. circle was asked to submit proposals in this respect just after March, 1961;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to create Sub-Divisions and Divisions of Telegraph and Telephone respectively in Orissa Circle; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Additional Divisions and Sub-Divisions are sanctioned wherever workloads justify. No proposal was received from Orissa P & T Circle for creation of an additional Division. Two additional Sub-Divisions proposed by that Circle were not justified according to the standards. The Circle was asked to review the position and take up case for additional Sub-Division when the workload increased.

(c) This would be created as and when justified as per Departmental standards.

(d) Does not arise.

Tea Stalls on Southern Railway

3364. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for the grant of licenses of tea stalls and fruit stalls on the Southern Railway during the year 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) whether any Scheduled Castes persons applied for the same during the above period;

(c) if so, how many applied and how many were granted licenses; and

(d) whether any preference has been shown to the Scheduled Castes applicants?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

	1959-60	1960-61
Total No. of applications received for grant of Tea Stalls and Fruit Stalls	86	36*
No. of persons belonging to Scheduled castes who applied for Tea stalls and Fruit stalls	5	6
No. of persons belonging to Scheduled castes who were granted licences for Tea stalls and Fruit stalls	3	3
Whether any preference has been shown to the Scheduled Castes applicants	Yes.	

*This figure indicates the No. of applications received in 1960-61 upto September 1960.

Passengers Travelling in Air-Conditioned 1st Class

3365. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passengers who travelled in the Air-conditioned 1st Class between Madras and Delhi during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) of them, how many were passholders?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 1959-60 4,697

1960-61 4,647

(b) 1959-60. Figures have not been maintained.

1960-61—245

Railway Offices at Madras, Trichinopoly and Mysore

3366. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the strength of all departments (General and Accounts) of Ex-M. & S.M., S.I. and M.S. Railways at the time of integration in the headquarters of Madras, Trichinopoly and Mysore.

(b) what are the works centralised at Madras, Trichinopoly and Mysore after integration;

(c) the reasons for such centralisation;

(d) whether there is any proposal to shift the workshops and Stores Accounts Office from Mysore to Hubli; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

Ex-M. & S.M.	3032
Ex-S.I.	3234
Ex-M.S.	734
TOTAL:	7000

(b) (i) *Accounts.* After integration the Coaching Accounts of the ex-Railways were centralised at Trichinopoly and the Goods Accounts at Madras. No such centralisation of work was made at Mysore.

(ii) *Other than Accounts.* All general administration and policy matters were centralised at Madras Regional Deputies were delegated with powers in respect of implementation of policies in the Districts under their control.

(c) (i) *Accounts.* The centralisation was done with a view to ensure efficiency, speed in disposal and uniformity in work. This also avoided mass transfers of staff from one place to another.

(ii) *Other than Accounts.* Being the Administrative Headquarters of the Heads of Departments.

(d) There is no proposal to shift the Workshop and Stores Accounts Office from Mysore to Hubli.

(e) Does not arise.

P. & T. Circles and Divisions

3367. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of circles in the Posts and Telegraphs Department as on the 1st January 1961; and

(b) the names of Divisions and sub-Divisions under them?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 13:

Andhra Circle.
Assam Circle.
Bihar Circle.
Bombay Circle.
Central Circle.
Delhi Circle.
Madras Circle.
Mysore Circle.
Orissa Circle.

Punjab Circle.
Rajasthan Circle.
U.P. Circle.
West Bengal Circle.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2854/61.]

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वनौषधि

३३६८. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में वनौषधियों का सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चम्बा जिले में ४२४ वर्गमील के सर्वेक्षण से ३६ किस्मों के होने का पता चला है, जिन में से १७ की अधिक और २२ की बीच के दर्जे की मांग है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भाभर घास

३३६९. **श्री पद्म देव**: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितनी भाभर घास उत्पन्न हुई और इस पर क्या व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) इस से कितनी शुद्ध आय हुई ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) (क) संभवतः माननीय महोदय 'भाभर घास' के विषय में सूचना चाहते हैं । १९६०–६१ में हिमाचल प्रदेश से ६७,१०५ मन भाभर घास निकाली गई । इस घास के निकालने में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा कोई खर्चा नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) शुद्ध आय २८,२०८ रुपये है ।

Purna Project Canal in Maharashtra

3370. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased ot state:

(a) whether any request by the Maharashtra Government has been made to the Government of India to increase the length of Purna Project Canal by 16 miles; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Mechanised Unit in the State

3371. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 85 on the 15th November, 1960 and state the further progress made regarding the scheme for establishment of a Central Mechanised Unit in each State to ensure maximum efficiency and utilisation of the construction equipment available at the irrigation and power projects within its territory?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the progress made in the various States. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 58].

Passenger Amenities on N. Railway

3372. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received regarding provision of goods sheds, drinking water facilities, parcel godowns, enlargement of third class waiting halls, and covering sheds on the passenger platforms on the Ludhiana-Ferozepur line of Northern Railway during 1959 and 1960 departmentally;

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Telegraph Offices in Punjab

3373. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many telegraph offices are in Punjab, District-wise at present;

(b) whether Government have proposals to increase their number during 1961-62, District-wise; and

(c) the names of places where these offices are to be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). The particulars are shown in the statement laid on the Table [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 59.]

Quality of Food on Western Railway

3374. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1353 on the 23rd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of repeated assurance by the Minister on the floor of the House, the quality of food has not yet been improved on nearly all stations on Western Railway;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to improve the situation; and

(c) if not, whether any complaint has been received by Government in regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No. The quality of food supplied at stations on the Western Railway is found to be generally satisfactory. Sustained attention, however, continues to be paid by the Railway Administration to improve the standards in the catering establishments on the Western Railway.

(c). Some complaints regarding quality of food were received. Appropriate action to remedy the defects pointed out in each case has been taken.

Production of Crops

3375. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2253 on the 20th March, 1959 and state:

(a) what is the production, year-wise of foodgrains and cash crops (separately) from 1957 to 1960, each year; and

(b) whether the ratio of production between foodgrains and cash crops is widening year by year since 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement giving the production, year-wise, of foodgrains and important cash crops (separately) from 1957 to 1960 is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 60].

(b) The production of both foodgrains and cash crops has generally shown an increase though there have been fluctuations from year to year; the ratio of production between the two since 1957 has not changed much.

Basic Research in Hydraulic Engineering

3376. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme for sponsoring and advancing fundamental and basic research in the field of Hydraulic Engineering and other subjects in the various laboratories and waterways experimental stations has progressed; and

(b) whether any foreign technical expert is employed for the purpose or aid taken for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Fundamental and Basic Research Programme approved by Government consisted of study of twelve problems in

Hydraulics, Soil Engineering and allied subjects allotted to 18 Research Stations in the country. It has not been possible so far to achieve significant progress in the study of these problems, mainly due to the lack of delicate scientific instruments and equipment. A part of the required equipment involving foreign exchange worth Rs. 1·75 lakhs selected through the India Supply Mission, Washington has since been ordered and the rest of the required instruments, worth about Rs. 6 lakhs are being ordered from other countries. On receipt of the required instruments, the Research Stations may be expected to go ahead with this work more vigorously.

(b) No.

Financing of Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes by Municipal Corporations

3377. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have proposed to allow Municipal Corporations in India to finance their water supply and sanitation scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizers for Andhra Pradesh

3378. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for increased allocation of Chemical Fertilisers to the State;

(b) what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(c) what is the quantity supplied for the year ending the 31st December, 1960 to this State; and

(d) whether the allocation for 1961-62 for the State will be increased?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The requirement will, as usual, be taken into account in making allocations for 1961-62 from availabl supplies, which are less than the total requirements for all the States.

(c) The allotment of fertilisers is made on the basis of financial year beginning from the 1st of April Against the allocation for 1960-61, the following quantities of different fertilisers have been supplied to Andhra Pradesh upto 31st March, 1961:—

(All fig. in metric tons)

Kind of fertiliser	Quantity supplied
Sulphate of Ammonia .	73,670
Ammonium sulphate Nitrate	6,678
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	15,230
Urea . .	4,094

(d) Yes. The allocation will be more than in 1960-61.

Bullocks for Agriculturists

3379. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme, if any, evolved by the Ministry for cheap availability of bullocks to agricultrists and co-operative farms;

(b) whether bullocks are in short supply and the prices thereof are exorbitant and rising steadily throughout India;

(c) if so, the steps Government have adopted for quick multiplication of standard bullocks and reducing or subsidising the prices; and

(d) has the Ministry studied the scheme of the Soviet Government, as revealed in the speech of N. Khrushchev at Ukrainian Communist Party Plenum on the 1st February, 1961, through which agriculturists in collective farms will get implements at re-

duced prices and if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has not sponsored any scheme for this purpose.

(b) According to the Report of the Marketing of Cattle in India (1956), the estimated ability of bullcoks in 1951 was 67·7 millions against the estimated requirement of 65·4 millions. There has ben no survey since then.

The prices obtaining in 1960 at certain selected centres in the country did not show any appreciable increase as compared to the prices prevailing in 1959.

(c) This Ministry has sponsored various schemes for the breeding of improved cattle including bullocks. The State Governments have also schemes for the establishment and strengthening of the State Cattle Farms and for disribution of bulls which have similar objectives.

(d) No.

Water Schemes in C.D. & N.E.S. Blocks in Orissa

3380. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been allocated to Orissa in 1961-62 period for implementing rural water supply schemes in the N.E.S. and C.D. areas in Orissa;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the nature of schemes proposed to be implemented in 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) An amount of Rs. 14,47,234/- has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1961-62 by the Government of Orissa for implementing Rural Water Supply Schemes in Block areas of Orissa.

(c) The Government of Orissa have intimated that it is proposed to utilise the above mentioned provision for excavation or renovation of tanks, wells and installation of cisterns and pumps, etc.

Sale of Sub-Standard Drugs in Delhi

3381. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Giani G. S. Musafir:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present many sub-standard drugs are on sale in the markets of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check these sales?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A few sub-standard drugs were detected while stocked for sale in the markets of Delhi.

(b) Five Drugs Inspectors are constantly on the vigil to check the standard of drugs sold.

पटना जंक्शन पर सोने के लिये बर्थों का सुरक्षण

३३८२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जंक्शन से हावड़ा-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस में तृतीय श्रेणी के सोने के डिब्बों में बर्थ रिजर्व करने का कोटा नियत नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पटना जंक्शन को कोटा देने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस तरह का कोटा नियत करने के लिए अभी तक कोई निश्चित मांग नहीं की गयी । इसके अलावा वहां से चलने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या भी कम रहती थी और उनके लिये आरक्षित स्थान की जरूरत आम तौर पर सामान्य ढंग से पूरी की जा सकती थी ।

(ग) परीक्षण के तौर पर १५-४-६१ से इस गाड़ी में पटना जंक्शन से तीसरे दर्जे के ३ शयन यान आरक्षित करने का कोटा अलग से नियत कर दिया गया है ।

Telephone Connections in Mandi Tohana (Punjab)

3383. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for telephone connections from merchants of Mandi Tohana, District Hissar, Punjab are pending since long;

(b) if so, the number of applications and reasons for delay in giving connections;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the applicants have also deposited Rs. 300|- each for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for early installation of telephones?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). There are six applicants in Mandi Tohana waiting for telephone connections. The connections are pending due to non-availability of essential stores, particularly iron wire.

(c) Yes.

(d) Efforts are being made to expedite supply of stores at site on receipt of which the connections would be given.

Power Projects

3384. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) which of the power projects scheduled for the Second Five Year Plan lagged behind the targeted programme due to difficulties of foreign exchange, steel and other construction materials;

(b) the efforts made by the Ministry to obtain foreign exchange and materials aforesaid in respect of each of the projects and the particular reactions conveyed to the Ministry of the different Ministries concerned with foreign exchange and other materials;

(c) whether the demands of industrial establishments for the supply of power in anticipation of target of Second Five Year Plan far exceed the present supply; and

(d) if so, the extent of the gap?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Due to difficulties in finding foreign exchange resources, implementation of those power schemes which had not been categorised as 'Core' projects was delayed to some extent. A statement is laid on the Table showing the power projects which were treated as 'Non-core' projects [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 61.] Because of short supply of steel, and other construction material, some delay occurred in some of the projects, the more important of which are Rihand and Koyna Projects.

(b) Foreign exchange for almost all the 'Non-core' Projects has by now been secured. Supply of steel and other materials is also being arranged in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement showing the installed and firm capacities, and the load demand for all consumers of power in each of the States and Union Territories at the end of the Second Plan, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 62.]

Foreign Liquors at Puri

3385. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand rupees worth of foreign liquors earmarked for tourists are lying unsold with dealers at Puri; and

(b) if so, how these are to be disposed of?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) In Puri, only one shop has been included in the Tourist Coupon Scheme, and that shop has got one thousand rupees worth of imported liquor only to be sold to foreign tourists under this scheme.

(b) The shop is expected to sell this liquor to foreign tourists against Tourist Coupons issued by the Department of Tourism.

Stock of Rice and Paddy in Koraput District

3386. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an economic depression as large stocks of paddy and rice available with the merchants, mill owners and the producers in the Koraput District are not lifted by the agents of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India to it?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Government of India discontinued to purchase rice in Orissa after the formation of the Orissa-West Bengal Rice Zone in December, 1959. There is, therefore, no question of the agents of the Government of India not lifting stocks of rice from the Koraput District.

Reports have recently been received that stocks of raw rice have got collected with the millers and traders in the Koraput District and that they were finding it difficult to dispose of these stocks. The Government of India have written to the Orissa Government offering to purchase this rice at the approved Government procurement prices. Their reply is awaited.

Bridges in Agartala

3387. Shri Dasratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand has been made for construction of two bridges over river Howrah, one near Puran Agartala, and another near Maharaj Ganj Bazar, Agartala, Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to have these bridges constructed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under investigation specially in regard to the effect of such structures on the flood protection banks of the town of Agartala.

Railway Accidents in Bombay

3388. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven persons died in Railway accidents in a week from the 12th to 20th March, 1961 in Bombay suburban Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Five trespassers and two passengers travelling on foot-boards who fell down from the trains died on the suburban section served by the Western Railway. Similarly on suburban section served by Central Railway, there were five cases of trespassers run over and killed during the said period.

Agriculture Study Team of Japan

3389. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Agriculture Study Team of Japan recently visited the Hirakud Canal irrigated areas and have suggested improvement of cultivation there;

(b) if so, the nature of their suggestions; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A Japanese Team of Agricultural Specialists surveyed areas in 6 States including Orissa with a view to selecting four rice growing districts in 4 States in connection with the scheme for the setting up of Demonstration-*cum*-training Centres for increasing rice production wiht the use of Japanese type of agricultural implements. The team has since returned to Japan and will be submitting its report to their Government for consideration.

D.G.P. & T. Building in New Delhi

3390. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when was the new building of the Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi occupied;

(b) what arrangements were made to provide for the air-conditioning of the building before its occupation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cooling and heating facilities have only been provided to officers and the subordinate staff allowed to suffer even upto now;

(d) whether the absence of these facilities has created any discontent amongst the subordinate staff and what steps are being taken to allay their sufferings; and

(e) when is the air-conditioning of the building likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The occupation of this building commenced on 1st October, 1958 and was completed in stages by January 1959.

(b) The building has been constructed with provision for central air conditioning; the central air conditioning plant could not be imported so far owing to scarcity of foreign exchange.

(c) Officers entitled to room air conditioners according to rules have been provided with them. All the other rooms, excluding big halls, whether these are occupied by officers or subordinate staff, have been provided with room coolers. In the big halls, Khas Khas tatties are being installed and also pedestal fans for air circulation. In the top floor which is exposed to the sun, large capacity desert coolers have been installed.

(d) No.

(e) The building will be provided with a central air conditioning plant when the foreign exchange position permits of import of the necessary equipment.

बीकानेर डिवीजन के थानों में टेलीफोन

३३९१. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर डिवीजन के कितने पुलिस स्टेशनों में टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ पुलिस स्टेशनों के टेलीफोनों के बिलों का भुगतान ना करने पर उनके कनेक्शन काट दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पुलिस विभाग को कनेक्शन काटने के पहले सूचना दी गई थी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बरायन) : (क) १० ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Teachers of Railway Schools

3392. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain pay scales of teachers including Principals of Railway Schools have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these pay scales are likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Orders regarding revision of scales of pay of the categories referred to have been issued and it is expected that payments on the revised basis would be made shortly where it has not been made already.

डाक तथा तार विभाग की प्रपत्र समिति

३३९३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग के प्रपत्रों (फार्मों) के बारे में जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी उसने काफी पहले अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर क्या निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ग) उन निश्चयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) जिन सिफारिशों पर अभी तक निश्चय नहीं किया गया है उन पर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर दिये जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बरायन) : (क) डाक-तार फार्मों को छापने, स्टोर में सुरक्षित रखने तथा वितरित करने की व्यवस्था की जांच करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा १९५७ में जो डाक-तार फार्म समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, उसने मार्च, १९५९ में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी थी ।

(ख) समिति द्वारा की गई ८० सिफारिशों में से ५१ स्वीकार कर ली गई, १५ अस्वीकार कर दी गईं तथा शेष १४ की अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) अब तक स्वीकृत ५१ सिफारिशों में से १७ को कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है और बाकी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने की कारंवाई की जा रही है ।

(घ) डाक-तार महानिदेशालय तथा निर्माण-आवास एवं सम्भरण मन्त्रालय—दोनों में—केवल १४ सिफारिशों पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय करना शेष रह गया है । इनकी जांच की जा रही है और आशा है कि उन्हें शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा ।

Applications for P. & T. Posts in Madras State

3394. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received for the posts of class III and IV in Cuddalore, Villupuram and Trichy Divisions of P. & T. Department in Madras State in 1959, 1960 and 1961;

(b) how many were rejected; and

(c) how many of them belonged to Scheduled Castes in each of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Shortage of Staff in P. & T. Department in Madras State

3395. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of staff both of class III and IV in Cuddalore and Villupuram divisions of P. & T. Department; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Poultry Development in Madras State

3396. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allotted to Madras State for Poultry Development in the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what amount was allotted; and

(c) the nature and progress achieved so far in Madras in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 15·96 lakhs was allotted to the Government of Madras for the All-India Poultry Development Scheme sponsored under the Second Five-Year Plan.

(c) 28 Poultry Extension-cum-Development Blocks have been established in the Madras State against the Second Plan target of 25. Upto December, 1960, 2·63 lakh eggs were produced at these Centres out of which 1·56 lakh eggs were utilised for breeding purposes, 3797 birds were distributed for the same purpose, 336 farmers were trained in poultry keeping and 136 farmers were given a subsidy of Rs. 50/- each for purchase of wire-netting for their poultry houses.

Sea-Fishing in Madras

3397. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for Madras for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 for the purpose of deep sea-fishing scheme; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Government of Madras did not include any scheme for deep sea fishing in their annual Plan for 1960-61 and the question of sanctioning any funds for that year does not arise. As regards 1961-62, an allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs for deep sea fishing has been made in the State's Third 5 Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the purpose for the year 1961-62.

Civil Hospital, Imphal

3398. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anaesthetician, the Radiologist, the Obstretician and the Pathologist have been appointed for the Civil Hospital at Imphal; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No post of Obstetrician as such has been created for the Civil Hospital, Imphal. There are posts of Anaesthetist, Radiologist and Pathologist but they have not yet been filled. Recently a candidate has been selected for appointment to the post of Pathologist who is likely to join in July, 1961.

New Stations on Quilon-Ernakulam Line

3399. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening new stations or halts on the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway line and if so, which are the places;

(b) whether any demand has been made regarding the opening of new stations at any place on the above railway line; and

(c) what has come of such representations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Opening of new Flag/Halt stations at the following places is under examination:

1. a flag station between Tiruvalla and Chenganacherry stations;
2. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Perinad and Sasthankotta;
3. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Tiruvalla and Chenganur;
4. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Chingavanam and Chenganacherry;
5. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Kottayam and Ettumanur;
6. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Mulandurutti and Tripunittura.

(b) and (c). Yes, representations have been made for opening new Flag/Halt stations at the places mentioned in reply to part (a), as well as at the following places which have not been accepted for want of adequate justification:

1. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Perinad and Quilon stations;
2. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Kayanakulam and Ochira;
3. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Kuruppanthara and Ettumanpur; and
4. a contractor-operated Train Halt between Kuruppanthara and Vaikom Road.

Expansion of Tundla Station Yard

3400. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rupees one crore expansion plan of Railway Yard, Tundla on Northern Railway has been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan;

(c) over how many years the expansion programme will be spread;

(d) whether in the expansion programme some existing buildings will have to be demolished;

(e) if so, what are the details of those buildings and estimated cost thereof;

(f) whether the land required for the purpose has been acquired and compensation paid to the tenants; and

(g) whether the Railway has also decided to give priority to the tenants or their wards affected by the expansion programme for service in the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A scheme for remodelling of Tundla Yard is under execution and the work is estimated to cost about Rs. 20 lakhs and not rupees one crore.

(b) Main features of the remodelling scheme are furnished in the statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 63]

(c) The work is expected to be completed in about two years' time.

(d) and (e). Yes. A statement showing details of the structures to be dismantled and cost thereof is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 63].

(f) Yes.

(g) No.

Power from Bhakra

3401. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the supply of an additional 40,000 K.W. power from the Bhakra system to Delhi;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) how is it proposed to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The additional supply of 40,000 KW is expected to be received in Delhi from the Bhakra system in blocks of 10,000 KW each during the period from May, 1961 to September, 1961.

(c) The additional supply of power, when received, will be distributed amongst various categories of consumers in accordance with the priorities to be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Sugar Factories in Northern India

3402. { **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the managements of some sugar factories in Northern India have expressed inability in crushing the sugarcane still standing in the field and in paying in time the price of the cane crushed; and

(b) if so, whether any arrangement is under consideration for crushing the sugarcane which is still in the field and for paying its price in time?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Some factories in Northern India have intimated that they would not be able to continue to pay cane price on account of financial difficulties resulting from accumulation of stocks. The matter is under active consideration.

Green Manuring in Punjab

3403. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area from Punjab that is expected to be covered by green manure by the end of Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the allocation made by the Centre for this purpose?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 13·50 lakh acres.

(b) A provision of Rs. 5·0 lakhs is proposed to be made in the Third Five Year Plan of the Government of Punjab for green manuring schemes.

African Horse Sickness Vaccine

3404. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of African horse sickness vaccine in the country for a year; and

(b) the total production in the country and steps being taken to obtain self-sufficiency?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The total equine population (including horses, asses and mules) in the country is estimated at 25·78 lakhs. The actual number of animals to be vaccinated will however, depend on the occurrence and spread of the disease, the availability of animals for vaccination and the initiation or otherwise of a mass vaccination programme by the State Governments.

(b) The Indian Veterniary Research Institute is at present producing vaccine for this disease at the rate of 50 to 60 thousand doses per month. The following steps have been taken to accelerate the production:

(i) With the assistance of the F.A.O., a large breeding colony of white mice (from the brains of which the vaccine is prepared) has been established at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

(ii) Some additional equipment for production of the vaccine has been or is being obtained through the good offices of the F.A.O.

(iii) An Expert Committee has been appointed to coordinate all work relating to the production of the vaccine and various control measures and to formulate a concrete plan of action for eradicating the disease.

Shortage of Power in Madras State

3405. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras is now faced with shortage of power;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has sent any proposals in this respect to the Central Government; and

(c) whether any of these proposals have been considered by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The reply is in the affirmative.

(c) The following new power generation schemes are being considered for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan of Madras:—

Name of Scheme	*Benifit (in MW)*
1. Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme Stage-III	240
2. Mettur Tunnel Scheme	100
3. Periyar Hydro-Electric Schem Stage-II	35
4. Paraebikulam Hydro-Electric Scheme	180

Besides the above schemes, the Neyveli Thermal Power Station with an expected installed capacity of 400 MW by the end of the Third Five Year Plan will be inter-connected with the Madras grid.

Panel for Head T.Cs.

3406. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panels of Head T.Cs and squad incharge T.T.E.s in the grade of Rs. 200—300 were issued by the Northern Railway in the month of September, 1960;

(b) whether the decision was taken by a properly constituted selection board; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, when the panels would be operated?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. On Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions.

(b) Yes.

(c) The panels on Allahabad Division have been in operation since November, 1960. The operation of the panels on Lucknow Division was, however, held in abeyance owing to various representations, which are under examination. It is hoped they will be put into operation very soon.

'No Dak' Villages

3407. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken to reduce the number of 'no dak' villages during 1960-61; and

(b) to what extent the number of these villages has been reduced?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to Heads of Postal Circles concerned for speedily reducing the number of 'no dak' villages by opening more post offices, entertaining additional delivery staff and increasing the allowance of the delivery staff of neighbouring offices, where necessary.

As a result of this well over 900 'no dak' village have been included in the delivery beats of the delivery staff of post offices in 1960-61 and orders have been issued for inclusion of about 450 villages more in the delivery beats of postmen etc. of the respective post offices.

Upgrading of P. & T. Circles

3408. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directors of Posts and Telegraphs are the heads of Minor Circles and discharge the same responsibilities and powers as the Post Master Generals do as heads of the Major Posts and Telegraphs Circles;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government are considering to upgrade the Minor Posts and Telegraphs Circles of Assam and Mysore which are under the charge of Directors of Posts and Telegraphs to Major Posts and Telegraphs Circles to be headed by Post Master Generals;

(c) whether Government are also considering the question of upgrading the Orissa Posts and Telegraphs Circle which is also a minor P. & T. Circle under the charge of a Director, P. & T.; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, but over smaller jurisdictions.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Rice and Paddy moved from Orissa

3409. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and paddy moved from Orissa to West Bengal from January, 1961 to March, 1961;

(b) whether any quantity of rice and paddy has been supplied to Kerala so far; and

(c) if so, the total quantity thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). About 54 thousand tons of rice and 47 thousand tons of paddy were despatched from Orissa to West Bengal from 1st January, 1961 to 31st March, 1961. Some quantities of broken rice were also despatched, but precise information about the quantity despatched is not available.

(b) and (c). No rice was supplied to Kerala from Orissa, but from other sources about 33 thousand metric tones of rice were supplied during the period rom 1st January, 1961 to 31st March, 1961.

Import of Wheat and Rice from U.S.A.

3410. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat and rice imported from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480 agreement during the last 3 months ending 31st day of March, 1961;

(b) the total quantity of rice imported from countries other than U.S.A. during the same period; and

(c) the effect of these imports on the prices of foodgrains in the internal markets?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 893,000 metric tons.

(b) About 14,000 metric tons.

(c) Internal prices are influenced by various factors and it is difficult to isolate the effect of each factor. To the extent imported stocks are released for sale they no doubt act as a curb on rising prices.

D.V.C. Employees

3411. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have withdrawn the construction allowance of the employees of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, what is the reason for it; and

(c) how the loss is being compensated?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It is a fact that construction allowance has been withdrawn by the Damodar Valley Corporation where construction work has been completed and normal amenities of life have become available. The construction allowance is generally granted, during the period of construction, in consideration of the absence of normal amenities of life in the places where the projects are located.

(c) Does not arise.

Flood in Suratgarh Farm

3412. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a flood in the last winter affected the Suratgarh Mechanised Farm;

(b) if so, what is the estimated loss; and

(c) what are the steps Government propose to take to check such floods in future?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 8 lakhs.

(c) The Rajasthan Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Administrator, Rajasthan Canals Project, to devise measures to prevent recurrence of such floods.

Road Transport Services in Orissa

3413. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotment has been made for Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan for the expansion of nationalised road transport services in that State;

(b) if so, the amount allotted; and

(c) the nature of programmes proposed to be undertaken with the assistance from the Centre in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Calcutta-New Delhi-London Telex Service

3414. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta and New Delhi are proposed to be connected with London by means of Telex Service;

(b) if so, what is cost of the scheme; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 3,43,000 approximately.

(c) The equipment to be imported has already been ordered and is likely to be delivered in 1962. Action is being taken to procure indigenously manufactured equipment costing about Rs. 87,000/-. Negotiations are also in progress with the appropriate authorities in London for co-ordination of the scheme which is expected to materialise in 1962.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा

३४१५. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को एलोपैथी के अन्तर्गत न रख कर पृथक स्वतन्त्र रूप में रखने की किसी योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक लागू की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नदियों पर पुल

३४१६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में गंगा तथा यमुना जैसी बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों पर पुल बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या किन्हीं राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इन दोनों नदियों पर पुल बनाने का आग्रह किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुल किन स्थानों पर बनाये जायेंगे और उनके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना अनुदान दिया जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बातार) : (क) से (ग) प्रदेश सरकारों से गंगा, यमुना तथा अन्य बड़ी नदियों पर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में पुल-निर्माण के लिए अनेक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। जहां तक परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध है गंगा व यमुना नदियों पर पुल-निर्माण की स्थिति नीचे दी जा रही है :—

पुल का नाम आदि	पुल का स्थान	वर्तमान स्थिति
(१)	(२)	(३)
१. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग		
(१) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या २४ में गंगा पर पुल (अनुमानित लागत लगभग ७८ लाख रुपये)	गढ़मुक्तेश्वर (उत्तरप्रदेश)	काम चालू है और १९६१ के मध्य तक इस के पूरे होने की संभावना है।
(२) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या २४ में यमुना पर पुल (अनुमानित लागत ५४.६४ लाख रुपये)	दिल्ली (हुमायूं मकबरे के पास)	काम हाल में ही मंजूर किया गया।
(३) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या २ में गंगा पर पुल (अनुमानित लागत लगभग २०० लाख रुपये)।	इलाहाबाद	यह प्रायोजना अभी विचाराधीन है और जब कभी धन उपलब्ध होगा इस पर काम शुरू किया जायगा।
(४) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या २५ में यमुना नदी पर पुल (अनुमानित लागत लगभग ४५ लाख रुपये)	कालपी के पास	" "
(५) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या २ में यमुना पर पुल (अनुमानित लागत लगभग ५५ लाख रुपये)।	आगरा	" "

(१)	(२)	(३)
२. संघ क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को छोड़ कर अन्य सड़कें :		
(६) उत्तर प्रदेश । हिमाचल प्रदेश सीमा पर यमुना पर पुल (अनुमानित लागत ३३.३६ लाख रुपय) ।	पाओन्टा	काम हाल में ही मंजूर किया गया है ।
३. सहायता अनुदान वाले निमाण कार्य		
(७) वजीराबाद (दिल्ली) में यमुना पर पुल (इस निर्माण काय की अनुमानित लागत ३१.४८ लाख रुपये है और यह खर्च केवल भारत सरकार द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा है) ।	दिल्ली (वजीराबाद)	काम पहले से ही चालू है और १९६१ के अन्त तक इस के पूरा होने की संभावना है ।
(८) पंजाब / उत्तर प्रदेश सीमा पर यमुना पर पुल (इस की अनुमानित लागत ४७ लाख रुपया है और यह खर्च भारत सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश व पंजाब सरकारों द्वारा मिल कर बराबर बराबर पूरा किया जा रहा है) ।	पानीपत और कैराना के बीच	काम हाल में ही मंजूर किया गया ।
(९) भिंड-इटावा रोड पर यमुना पर पुल (इस की अनुमानित लागत ३५ लाख रुपये है जिस में यदि बाकी खर्च प्रदेश सरकार दे तो इस का एक तिहाई खर्च अनुदान दे कर पूरा करने का सुझाव है) ।	भिंड-इटावा रोड में इटावा के पास	प्रदेश सरकार के साथ परामर्श कर इस की अब भी जांच की जा रही है ।

Irwin Hospital, Delhi

3418. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Amjad Ali:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any anomalies in the pay scales of the radiographers and laboratory assistants of the Irwin Hospital, Delhi and their counterparts in other Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) what action has so far been taken to remove the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There are no anomalies in the pay scales of the posts of radiographers and laboratory Assistants as will be seen from the statement below:—

	Pay Scale of Radiographers	Pay Scale of Radiographic Assistants	Pay Scale of Junior Radiographers or X-ray Asstts.	Pay Scale of Dark room Asstts.	Pay Scale of Lab. Asstt.	Pay Scale of Lab. Tech.
			(in Rupees)			
Willingdon Hospital	150—300	No such post exists.	110—155	110—155	No such post exists.	150—300
Safdarjang Hospital .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Irwin Hospital.	150—300	130—300	110—155	No such post exists.	110—200	No such post exists.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Irwin Hospital, Delhi

3419. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Amjad Ali:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently approved a scheme for adding 350 beds to the in-patients wards of the Irwin Hospital, Delhi;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what is the present bed capacity of the hospital?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The non-recurring cost is estimated at Rs. 33·25 lakhs and the recurring cost at Rs. 7 lakhs per annum.

(c) 1003 beds.

Irwin Hospital, Delhi

3420. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new outpatients' department has recently been opened at the Irwin Hospital, Delhi;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what is the capacity of this department?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 13,51,829/-.

(c) The New Out-Patients' Department will provide accommodation for the following out-patients' clinics:

(1) Surgical.

(2) Medical.

(3) Children Medical.

(4) V. D.

(5) Skin.

(6) Dental.

(7) E.N.T.

(8) Eye.

There is ample accommodation for 1200 to 1500 patients in the various departments of the new Out-Patients' Department at one time; but, in view of the fact that the patients leave the O.P.D. immediately after they have been attended to, it is possible for the new O.P.D. to treat 2,000 to 2,500 patients on every working day.

12·02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Orders under Wakf Act

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Hfiz Mohammad Ibrahim, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Orders, under sub-section (6) of Section 66A of the Wakf Act, 1954:

(i) The Hyderabad Muslim Wakfs Board (Dissolution) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 326 dated the 4th March 1961; [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2851/61]

(ii) The Mysore Board of Wakfs and the Corg Muslim Wakfs Board (Dissolution) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 327 dated the 4th March 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2552/61].

Notification under Indian Telegraph Act

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 3067 dated the 24th December, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph 1885. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT12853/61].

12.02 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following three Bills, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd April 1961:—

1. The Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill, 1961,

2. The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1961, and

3. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

One-hundred and thirty-fourth Report

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and thirty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.

12·04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, together with the cut motions moved thereon.

Out of 8 hours allotted, the time already taken is 1 hour and 10 minutes. The balance is 6 hours and 50 minutes. How long will the Minister take to reply?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): One hour.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, discussion will continue for the whole day today, that is, from 12 noon to 6 P.M. The hon. Minister will be called to reply at the end of the day a minute or so before 6 P.M. and he will continue tomorrow.

Hon. Members who have not spoken will get up first. Those who have repeatedly spoken may not take advantage of this and may try to avoid speaking, in favour of other hon. Members who have not spoken.

Shri S. L. Saksena: He wanted to say something about sugar. I had disallowed his adjournment motion and I am giving him an opportuity to speak now.

An Hon. Member: He is to go on a hunger strike.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had complained sometime ago that he had been forgotten. Probably now he will be happy because he has hit the headlines, particularly in regard to the sugar crisis.

I think the sugar crisis today is an exaggerated one. I do not deny its existence. I think the mill-owners have exaggerated it to blackmail the Government. I want to quote from the statement of the President of the Sugar Mill-owners' Association. He has said that the total available supply of sugar this year would be 35·5 lakh tons, 3·5 lakh tons being the carryover from last year and 20 lakh tons the production in the current season. He says that the consumption is only 21 lakh tons and so there will be a surplus of 9·5 lakh tons which should be exported after keeping 5 lakh tons for the normal carryover of stock on 31st October, 1961. I was surprised that he even went to the extent of saying that the cane price should be reduced to Rs. 1-7-0 in order to enable sugar to be exported. He also wanted an increase of Rs. 5:51 per maund in the price of sugar without worrying how much the consumption of sugar would be reduced thereby. These are the demands of the Sugar Mill-owners' Association, and their President has voiced them.

12·05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now I want to refer to the report of what our hon. Minister had said in the Consultative Committee of Parliament. He also expressed the fear that he would have a stock of about 2 million tons at the end of the season. He says that the main cause for this crisis is the increase in acreage under sugarcane. Probably he thinks that this is because the price of sugarcane has been raised, that because the sugarcane price has been raised, therefore, there has been an excess of area sown with sugarcane. He has said that the increase in UP alone is about 4 lakh acres this year.

I am surprised that the hon. Minister has given these figures, which I venture to say are wrong. Probably he got the figures of sugarcane acreage from the UP Government. In the UP Assembly, Shri Rauf Jafri,

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Deputy Minister, replying to Shri Madan Pandey said that the area under sugarcane cultivation had increased from 19 lakh acres to 23 lakh acres, indicating thereby that cane cultivation had become very profitable. I want to tell you that the normal acreage of sugarcane in UP is 30 lakhs, not 19 lakhs or 23 lakhs every year. According to the *Indian Sugar Manual* published by the Sugar Technologists' Association of India, the area under cultivation of sugarcane in UP in 1956-57 was 30.66 lakh acres, in 1957-58, 30.31 lakh acres, in 1958-59 27·47 lakh acres and in 1959-60, 29·17 lakh acres.

Therefore, it is wrong to say that the area under sugarcane has increased. It would have been correct to say that there had been a fall of 6 lakh acres in the area under sugarcane since last year, if the figures given by Shri Rauf Jafri were correct. I want to say that the figures he has given are wrong figures. Probably the figures were supplied to him by the Cane Commissioner, UP who deals with the acreage in sugar factory reserved zones and not with the acreage in the whole of UP. As regards UP, such large fluctuations are normal. Thus the acreage under cane in UP in 1952-53 was 26.45 lakhs. Next year, in 1953-54, this acreage fell to 19.73 lakhs. So in one year alone, there was a sudden fall in acreage under sugarcane of nearly 7 lakh acres.

I will now quote from *Indian Sugar* published by the Indian Sugar Mills' Association. In fact, its figures cannot give an advantage to me but only to the other side, namely, the sugar mill-owners. Even according to it, the acreage under sugarcane in 1959-60 in UP was 29.17 lakhs and in 1960-61, it is 31.09 lakhs. That means there is an increase of 1,92 000 acres in UP only. But in the whole of India, there has been a fall in acreage. In 1959-60, the area under sugarcane was 57·18 lakh acres and in 1960-61, 51.57 lakh acres, that is, there has been a fall in sugarcane acreage of nearly 21,000 acres since last year.

Now, there is a rise in acreage in UP by 1, 92,000 acres, a fall in Andhra Pradesh by 72,000 acres, a fall in Madras by 78 000 acres, a fall in Mysore by 19,000 acres, a fall in Bihar by 15,000 acres and a fall in Maharashtra by 14,000 acres. Therefore, the argument advanced by the Mill-owners' Association that because the price of cane has risen, therefore, the acreage has gone up is wrong. The acreage has actually gone down from 51.78 lakhs to 51.57 lakhs all over India since last year.

As for the rise of acreage in UP, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the rise and fall in the area under sugarcane in UP as well as over India runs in a four year cycle.

Thus, if you see the figures for the past 30 years—from 1930-31 to 1960-61 from the *Manual*—you will find that the maximum area and the minimum area under cane cultivation are obtained every fourth or fifth year. Every fourth or fifth year, there will be the highest and the lowest area under sugarcane. That is to say, this cycle has been going on all along. This year, there was peak acreage under cane. Next year, there will be a fall in area. After that, there will be a greater fall and finally, at the end of four years or so from now, there will be minimum acreage. In that year there will be no cane for the factories and the factories will be starved, for cane.

I will quote the figures for all-India and for Uttar Pradesh to illustrate my point. Sometimes, there is a fall which is as large as 6 lakh acres in one year in Uttar Pradesh. In 1952-53 the acreage was 26.45 lakhs. In 1953-54, it was 19.73 lakhs. So suddenly, the cane acreage had fallen by about 7 lakhs, in Uttar Pradesh alone. This fluctuation by seven lakh acres in one year is nothing. Every year, there is fluctuation in area under cane. I would like to inform the Minister that every fourth or firth year, this cycle is repeated. As I said, in 1952-53, it was 26.45 lakh acres. In 1953-54, it was 19.73 lakh acres. Suddenly, there was a fall of

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seven lakh acres. In 1954-55, again there was a rise, and the area under cane rose to 22.92 lakh acres. Again in 1955-56, there was a further rise, namely to 27-20 lakh acres. Again in 1956-57, there was a still further rise, and the peak year in the cycle was reached and the area under cane in that year stood at 30-66 lakh acres. But then there was a fall in 1957-58 to 30-31 lakh acres and the reverse cycle began. Next year, in 1958-59, i.e, in the fifth year after 1953-54, the lowest acreage in recent years in U.P. was again reached and the area under cane stood at 27.47 lakh acres. Again, since then there has been a continuous rise, namely, 29.17 lakh acres in 1959-60 and 31.09 lakh acres in 1960-61. So we see the cycle is being repeated every fourth or fifth year during which the acreage goes up and then decreases and every fourth or fiifth year the maximum and the minimum areas under cane are repeated.

Now, this rise and fall in acreage does not depend upon the sugarcane prices. The prices of sugarcane may be high or low. It is really the price of gur and the price of cane paid by khandsari that matters here, and that is the reason for this phenomenon in Uttar Pradesh as well as all over India. If the price of gur is high, you will find the acreage is large; last year the price of gur was Rs. 15 to Rs. 17½. This year, the price of gur has fallen and ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per maund. The result is that while last year the acreage had gone up, and the area under cane was at is peak, this year the acreage will go down comparatively and the four yearly cycle will be repeated as before.

So, you need not go in search of any law for reducing the acreage under cane cultivation next year. The area is bound to go down. What you have to do is to see that the khandsari and gur industries are fully developed and they have a flourishing export market and there are not fluctuations in their price. Then alone this cycle of maximum and minimum acreage under a sugarcane every fourth or fifth year can be broken. Last year the factory-owners were demanding the strangulation of the khandsari industry. They said that khandsari was responsible for destroying them. But what did you do? You put a heavy excise duty on it. The Uttar Pradesh Government levied a cess of an anna per maund on cane used by khandsari. The result is what today you have got surplus of cane which you cannot crush. The grower is at the mercy of the millowners and the Government is in a fix. The real crisis today is not the small rise in the acreage under cane which will fall actually according to the cycle next year. The real crisis is that the price of gur has fallen so low that there is large diversion of gur cane to sugar factories this year, but next year there will be a lower acreage under cane owing to the low price of gur this year. Because of the low price of gur this year, the cane that was meant for khandsari has been diverted to the factories, with the result that you are now finding it difficult to crush the cane. This is the main reason.

What is the production of khandsari this year? In the same publication—*The Indian Sugar Manual*, 1959—we find that the production of khandsari in 1958-59 was 2.5 lakh tons. Now, I shall refer to the reply given by the Government in answer to an unstarred question about the total production of khandsari sugar in 1959-60 and the amount of Central excise duty realised from khandsari sugar in 1959-60. The reply shows that we got a sum of Rs. 37,21,000 by way of excise duty on khandsari. That was the basic duty, while the additional duty on khandsari was Rs. 3.46 lakhs. As against Rs. 182 lakhs, which the Finance Minister had expected from this excise duty on khandsari in 1959-60, he got only about Rs. 40 lakhs in 1959-60. If the charges of collection of this Rs. 40 lakhs are deducted, the income from this excise duty on khandsari will be almost nil. But the Finance

Minister has fulfilled the wishes of the sugar millowners and has succeeded in destroying the khandsari industry and we are therefore faced with the problem of surplus sugarcane this season.

Now, what about the production of khandsari this year and the last? I am quoting from the statement showing the production of khandsari sugar State-wise during the year 1959-60. In Uttar Pradesh, the production of khandsari sugar during what period was 474.50 thousand quintals, while the figure for the whole of India was 505.51 thousand quintals. I do not know if the answer was wrong. If the answer was correct, it only shows that the production of khandsari in 1959-60 was only 50,551 tons in the country. It had suddenly fallen from 2.5 lakh tons in 1958-59. The quantity of khandsari produced is thus terribly reduced. I do not know if the figures are wrong. But, if the figures are correct, it means this: that you have succeeded in destroying the most essential cottage industry, viz., the khandsari industry, and its production fell down from 2.5 lakh tons in 1958-59 to 50,000 tons in 1959-60, and the production cannot be larger this year. So, the cane which used to go to produce two lakh tons of khandsari has been diverted partly to gur making, bringing about a crash in gur prices and reducing them from Rs. 16, the average last year, to Rs. 12.5, the average this year, and partly to sugar factories, making it difficult for them to crush it.

One maund of khandsari requires 15 or 16 maunds of cane to produce it. So, 2 lakh tons of khandsari are the equivalent of 30 lakh tons of cane, and 30 average-sized modern sugar mills will be required to crush it. But a large part of this cane surplus resulting from the destruction of khandsari has gone to gur making, bringing down gur prices so low. The remainder has ben diverted to sugar mills which are finding it difficult to crush the whole of it. So, the entire amount of surplus supply of cane to factories this year is due to the fact that the cane which was meant for khandsari has been diverted to the mills. 25 per cent khandsari mills have closed down because they could not run profitably after paying the excise duty and the cane cess and the other taxes levied on it by the Uttar Pradesh Government. The Uttar Pradesh Government last year said that there was not enough cane and the sugar factories were not having enough cane to crush. This year the case is reversed and the U.P. Government is crying that factories will not be able to crush all the cane even till July. I therefore warn you that if you do not remove the excise duty from khandsari sugar and if the UP Government does not remove the cess on khandsari cane and licence fees, the khandsari industry will be completely destroyed and you will be in a very great difficulty. Therfore, I want to tell the hon. Minister that khandsari and gur are the only safety valves to keep the sugar industry under control. If you destroy these industries, the grower will be thrown entirely at the mercy of sugar mills and he will not be able to get an adequate return, for this crop. You destroyed the khandsari industry for the profit of sugar millowners in years of short production of sugarcane. The result is that in this year of peak sugarcane production, the factories cannot crush all the cane and you are thinking how to control the situation.

Coming to the amount of sugar production this year, the Chairman of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has said that it will be 30 lakh tons. I have got some figures. I am relying on *Indian Sugar*, because the Government have got no statistics of their own. I will tell you the main reason why you are in such a great difficulty. You have no department of Sugar statistics of our own. You depend entirely on the figures of the Indian Sugar Mills Association. I want to remind the House of what the Tariff Board had said in 1950. They said that the sugar crisis was

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merely due to the fact that the Government had got no department of statistics with regard to these matters concerning sugar. You may remember that in August 1949 there was a crisis, when the price of sugar had shot upto Rs. 70|- per maund in some parts of the country. In Bombay, sugar was then selling at Rs. 100 per maund! The Tariff Board had said that Government had their wrong statistics about sugar supplied to them by Mills and that led to the crisis. This is what the Tariff Board said:—

> "In order that such control may be effective, it is necessary that the present machinery for the collection and compilation of sugar statistics should be strengthened so as to be able to obtain correct and complete statistics of production . . . We would lay great emphasis on this matter because we have found that the present organisation of statistics regarding the sugar industry is inadequate and unsatisfactory, that the figures furnished by the mills to the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, are incomplete, because several mills do not send any returns at all, and that there is no machinery to check the accuracy of the figures furnished by the mills from time to time. We have also found that there are considerable discrepancies between the figures, as furnished to us by the Syndicate and there submitted to the Director of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology by the mills in their fortnightly returns of production, despatches and stocks."

This is the pronouncement of the Tariff Board in 1950. I am sorry to say that no steps have yet been taken to improve the situation and to make collection of correct, verified statistics. You do not got correct sugar statistics because there is no machinery for compiling it, and there is no machinery to check the statistics. The result is that you have to depend on the machinery of the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

To prove how the Indian Sugar Mills Association tries to see that Government do not get real facts in respect of sugar, let me give one interesting illustration. You will be surprised to know that there was a questionnaire issued by the Tariff Commission to the sugar factories about the cost structure of sugar. You know what happened. The Sugar Mills Association sent a circular to the factory-owners that the Association would give a reply and that the factories need not send a reply. They said so because they wanted first to manipulate the figures to suit their own ones before they sent them on to the Government. This is what the Tariff Commission themselves have complained and the result was the factories did not supply the figures:

> "In the questionnaire issued to producers we had asked them to furnish particulars regarding the worn-out machinery proposed to be replaced in the next five years along with specifications and cost of new machinery to be installed. They were requested to justify their claim by giving full information regarding the details of plant and equipment needing replacement in the immediate future, the resources available with them and the amount of external assistance required by each factory. Out of 158 factories only 52 factories have furnished the information on the above points. The response was limited because we understand that the Indian Sugar Mills Association had sent a circular to sugar factories intimating that as these questions were of a general nature the Association would furnish replies to the Commission on behalf of its members."

So, the Association did not want the figures to be given directly by the factories. They wanted to adjust and manipulate the figures and therefore, the Tariff Commission did not get the real figures. So, the complaint of Shri Mehta was perfectly justified. He wanted the real figures from the factories but the factories did not want that he should get the real figures. But because I have no other figures, I also depend only on the figures given by the Association. But even these figures could not justify that there was production of 30 lakh tons this year.

In this issue of *Indian Sugar* we have got figures up to 1st March, 1961. The production was 17,10,496 tons. Last year, on the 1st March, the production was 15,81,139 tons; therefore, the extra production up to 1st March was 1,29,357 tons only. In the months of March and April, all the factories which worked last year worked this year also. Only one factory-Hardoi—and one more factory have closed in March this year. So, in the month of March nearly the same number of factories worked last year. Last year eight factories had closed in April and this year four have already closed. I can give the names. Already Hardoi was closed on 22nd March. This month Masodha has closed. Bhatni will be closed today or tomorrow.

Shahganj is closed and some other factories are closing this month.

The difference in the production of sugar last year and this year cannot be very great. I can accept that some factories will go for longer period in the month of May and probably one in June also. I do not know which factory it is and I really doubt whether it will go in June. But even then, I can say that the difference in production between last year and this year cannot be to the extent they have said. If 1·9 lakh tons was the extra production up to 1st March, in the remaining months, there cannot be more than 2 lakh tons excess production this year. I know that the amount of sugarcane production in the south is much less this year. In the months from June to October, the total production in the rest of India last year was 78,000 tons. So, it will become reduced this year. In the months of March, April and May there will be some more production and I will put it at 2 lakh tons. Even then, there can be an extra production of only 3 lakh tons over last year. That means, 24:22 lakhs tons were produced last year and this year the production will be 27·51 lakh tons. That is the maximum we can expect. If the figures are properly checked and a proper estimate is made, under no circumstances can the production this year be above 27·5 lakh tons. Therefore, the scare that 30 lakh tons will be produced and therefore Government must come and reduce the price of sugarcane is all bunkum.

Government themselves have said they welcome the increase in the production of sugarcane.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is the word 'bunkum' parliamentary?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Here is a question put by Shri Khuswaqt Rai and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

"क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष का बचा हुआ चीनी का स्टाक इस वर्ष अनुमानतः लगभग ५ लाख टन है और

(ख) इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?"

The reply was:

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री : जी हां ।

(ख) इससे बाजारों में बाहुल्यता का वातावरण और भावों में स्थिरता बनाये रखने में सहायता मिलेगी "

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There is no psychology of scarcity. This was the reply of the hon. Minister himself. The Estimates Committee have said that it is good that the production has improved and the increase in production should be continued. Therefore, the increase of 2 lakh or 3 lakh tons over last year is something of which he should be proud and on which he should be congratulated and it is not something which he should be worried about.

What then is the real crisis? One cause of the crisis, as I have already said, is the diversion of sugarcane from gur and khandsari to sugar mills. Another thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He has already taken 22 minutes.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I shall finish in 10 minutes. I am the first speaker of my party. Half an hour is the normal limit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which party?

Shri S. L. Saksena: PSP.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might have another 5 minutes.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I would point out that the total despatches of new sugar from the new production from all factories up to 15th March, was 20·30 lakh tons. Of this total despatches, 2.28 lakh tons was the despatch from new sugar this year. That means 11 per cent of the production of new sugar this year has been despatched up to 15th March. I would point out how these despatches of new sugar are distributed among the factories in various States. Of these despatches, the share of the U.P. mills is 7 per cent only. U.P. mills have despatched only 7 per cent of the sugar they produced this year whereas 11 per cent is the all-India average of all despatches of new sugar made this year. Mills in Mysore, Rajasthan and Kerala have despatched 30 per cent of their new production. Maharashtra mills have despatched 11 per cent. Madras Mills have despatched 13·75 per cent and Andhra mills 12.5 per cent. Because the southern zone is not controlled, the despatches there are much larger and in north India much smaller. If U.P. mills had despatched 11 per cent of their new sugar production equal to their share of average despatches, they would have despatched 10·10 lakh maunds more sugar than they did last year. The godowns of sugar factories in U.P. then would not have been full and their bank ceilings would not have been reached.

Therefore, the complaint of the U.P. Chief Minister is this. In U.P. the sugar factory godowns are full, because the off take is very small. Banks are refusing further credit to mills. Therefore, they cannot implement the Wage Board recommendations and cannot pay the cane-growers. But their off take is small because it is controlled and in southern areas, it is not controlled. The real crisis is this differentiation and discrimination between the north and the south mills. The southern mills are not controlled in their despatches. Therefore, they can sell sugar at higher prices and according to decontrol methods. They can send where they like and how much they like. But the U.P. and other mills in the north are controlled and are given small quotas, with the result that they cannot despatch in greater quantity and their godowns are full. There are, therefore, two main reasons for the present crisis. One is the strangulation of khandsari and gur industries and the second is the discrimination between the north and the south sugar factories in the matter of control. If these two reasons were not there, then there would have been no problem. There is no problem of over-production of sugarcane or larger area being brought under sugarcane. In fact, the area under cane this year has gone down.

About the price of sugarcane, it has been said that the price of sugarcane is too much. But even the Estimates Committee in their report have found fault with the Government that they have not tried to find out the actual cost of production of sugarcane. The first essential and necessary thing is to find out how much is the cost of production of sugarcane. Government themselves say that they have got no figures regarding the cost of production of sugarcane.

Therefore, Sir, I say that this problem of over-production of sugarcane this year is absolutely a myth. The reason of the crisis is different. Either you de-control sugar all over India or you impose control all over India. Then this sugar crisis will be resolved.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): You want to control khandsari?

Shri S. L. Saksena: No. Control sugar, both in the north and south or you do it all over India. Do not control it in the north and not in the south, with the result that there is muddle.

You want now to export some sugar. There is still some margin for exports. You have already exported one lakh tons of sugar this year. You want to export some more sugar. Where is the money to come from to subsidise these exports? I want to say one thing. The mills in the south get a higher price of Rs. 4 on account of freight advantage. The factories in the south get a price for sugar at which sugar from north lands there. The cost of production may be only Rs. 37, but they will sell it at Rs. 41. So this Rs. 4 is the advantage because production in the south is less, in the north it is higher and sugar goes from here to there. If this money is mopped up by the Government by additional excise duty or in a similar way, that will help the exchequer. They have no right to get this money, and this money can be used for subsidising exports.

If you de-control sugar what will happen? First of all, you know, the consumption will rise. In 1952-53 there was 12 lakhs tons of consumption. Then Mr. Kidwai de-controlled it and in the next year it jumped to 16 lakh tons—4 lakh tons in one year—because the pent up necessities of the people had to be satisfied. Therefore, if you had de-controlled sugar on 1st June last year, the consumption would have been at least 3 lakh tons more this year and there would have been no difficulty now. Now we are in a difficulty. I would suggest that as soons as the season is over, on 1-6-1961 you must de-control sugar and release sugar quotas liberally. Then the problem will be solved, and there will be no cresh in sugar prices.

I congratuate the Minister on the increase in production of sugar that has been achieved. But the way of distribution is wrong. The way of imposing control in the north and having no control in the south is also working and discriminatory and must be ended forthwith.

There is one more thing. The difference between the ex-factory price and the price at which it is given to the consumer is about Rs. 2·95 per maund. If you de-control it, you will find that there will not be difference of more than 12 annas. You will thus be able to get Rs. 2 extra. Either you give it to the consumer by selling to him sugar at Rs. 2 a maund less, when there will be increased consumption of about 2 lakhs tons in the country, or you take it for the Exchequer by fixing a higher ex-factory price of sugar and use it to subsidise exports. As I said, there it at present a difference of about Rs. 2·95 in the price, at which the consumer gets sugar and the price at which the factory sells sugar. In the normal market there is only a difference of about 12 annas. Rs. 2 higher price is due to the imposition of control and higher handling charges by Government. This difference can be used for subsiding sugar.

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Therefore, the present crisis can be solved by merely lifting the control. Of course, it is not possible to do so in the middle of the season. As soon as the season is over, I suggest that you take steps to de-control sugar. I would also suggest that there should be no difference betwen the north and the south as regards control. There must be similar treatment all over India. The mills in the south have no right to take the extra Rs. 4|- on account of freight advantage. Th s money must go to the exchequer by way of an additional excise duty and should be used to subsidise exports of sugar.

About the food situation, Sir, I only want to congratulate the hon. Minister on having nearly solved the problem. But this is no consola ion, when we are still depending on imports. I must say, Sir, that at least as much money as you spend on imports must be given to the cultivators by way of loans. You cann t expect the poor, starving cultivators to increase the per acre yield unless you give them sufficient loans. You cannot expect him to invest enough money in agriculture unless you assist h m by giving liberal loans. Therefore, the cultivator must get enough money to show better results and to increase food yield. Unless that is done, you will not be able to solve the food problem. I hope so n the money that we are spending on imports will he spent on giving loans to the agriculturists.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (महपराम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिन श्री नायर ने खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में भाषण करते हुए कहा था —

"The Ministry has bungled the food problem".

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि—

"They have utterly disregarded the animal husbandry side of the matter."

उसका जिक्र करते हुए उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि—

"If we take into account the two crores of cows which are not wanted for any purpose—they are no good for agriculture; they are no good, possibly, for anything except to serve as beef for food, . . ."

इसके अलावा उन्होंने कहा कि—

"I put this simple question to anybody who will defend protection of stray cattle."

मैं उन के सवाल का इसलिये जवाब नहीं देना चाहता कि गाय की पवित्रता का इस देश में काफी प्राधान्य है, मगर इसलिये कि बैल पर ही यहां की सारी इकोनामी निर्भर करती है। उन के सवाल का सीधा जवाब यह भी है, जैसा कि संविधान में कहा गया है —

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हाल ही तक नायर जी की पार्टी केरल में गवर्नमेंट चला रही थी। नायर जी वहां के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं। पता नहीं उस जमाने में वह कहां पर सोते थे, क्योंकि यदि उन में थोड़ी भी सिन्सेरिटी होती, यदि उन में ताकत होती, तो वह उस सरकार को प्रेरित करते और उस आशय का कानून बनवाते।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यहां पर गाय, खासकर केरल की गाय, बहुत कम दूध देती हैं। अगर और जगहों की गायों से, और खासकर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के प्रदेश की गायों से, तुलना की जाये, तो जितने मवेशी केरल में हैं, वे सारे के सारे स्ट्रे केटल माने

जायेंगे। नायर जी को पता होना चाहिये कि अगर गाय और भैंस को रखने में थोड़ी भी मेहनत की जाये, तो कम से कम पांच एकड़ भूमि की काश्त के बराबर आमदनी हो सकती है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि गाय-बैल के मरने में ज्यादा दिन नहीं लगते हैं। मरने के वक्त से छः महीने पहले तक गाय दूध देती रहती है और मरने के वक्त से एक साल पहले तक बैल हल में चलाया जाता है। जो भी हो, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सारी इकानोमी निर्भर करती है मवेशियों पर। नायर साहब की तरफ से कोई यह भी कह सकता है कि चूंकि अब ट्रक्टर चलाने हैं, इसलिये जिस दिन बछड़ों का जन्म-दिन हो, उस दिन उन सब को स्लाटर कर दिया जाये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये सब चीज गलत हैं।

उन्होंने बीफ खाने का काफी प्रचार एक तरह से किया, लेकिन केरल का जल-वायु, वहां की आबो-हवा, ऐसी है कि उन लोगों को वह हज्म भी नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं मानता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में इस सम्बन्ध में जो उल्लेख है, वह एक बहुत अच्छी चीज है और उस के अनुसार देश में मवेशियों की तरक्की का पूरा उपाय होना चाहिये। और इस सम्बन्ध में उपाय किया भी गया है। इस रिपोर्ट में की विलेज स्कीम और गौसदन आदि की काफी चर्चा की गई है और डेवेलप-मेंट आफ फीड के बारे में कहा गया है। उन्होंने फीलड और फाडर का कारण भी दिया था। १९५० में ५० मिलियन टन अन्न पैदा होता था और आज वह ७५ मिलियन टन है और तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उस को १०५ मिलियन टन के ले जाने का लक्ष्य है। इस के माने ये हैं कि जब १०५ मिलियन टन पैदावार होगी, तो फाडर भी दुगुना हो जायेगा। आज फाडर ६८ प्रतिशत मवेशियों के लिये है। तो पांच बरस के अन्दर ही पर्याप्त फीड और फाडर पैदा किया जा सकता है। ऐस महाशय खुद तो करेंगे नहीं और ना-हक में जानवरों के कत्ल और गायों को मारने की दलील देंगे। मैं इस तरह की दलीलों से प्रभावित नहीं हुआ हूं और मैं उनको बेकार मानता हूं।

खाद्य के बारे में वह कहते हैं "ही हैज बंगल्ड दी फूड सिचुएशन"। यह भी एक ऐसी चीज है जिसको मैं मानता नहीं हूं। हमारी फूड सिचुएशन है क्या? जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमारे यहां १९५० के जमाने में ५० मिलियन टन पैदा होता था और अब पैदावार बढ़ कर करीब ७५ मिलियन टन हो गई है। इतना होने पर भी द्वितीय योजना प्रारम्भ होने के समय पर-कैपिटा केवल १६.९ आउंस अन्न पैदा होता था और आज करीब १७ आउंस के बराबर होता है। सीड वगैरह के लिए जो चला जाता है या जो और बरबादी होती है, उसको हम निकाल दें तो करीब ११ आउंस एक आदमी को मिलेगा। लेकिन प्रत्येक आदमी को कम से कम २० आउंस फूडग्रेंज और पाल्सिज की जरूरत होती है। ऐसी हालत में अगर केरल की पैदावार को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि ८ आउंस भी वहां के लोग अपने बल पर पैदा नहीं करते हैं। पाटिल साहब ने इधर उधर से अनाज मंगा कर लोगों के खाने का इंतिजाम नहीं किया होता तो नायर साहब को मैं समझता हूं पूरा खाद्य पदार्थ नहीं मिलता और न ही उनकी स्टेट को मिल पाता। ऐसी हालत में उन्हें पाटिल साहब को बधाई देनी चाहिये कि बंगल करने के बजाय उन्होंने इतना अच्छा इंतिजाम कर दिया है।

आज देश में खाने की चीजों का अभाव नहीं है। अगर कोई आज चिन्ता की बात है तो वह दामों के बारे में है। किसान की ओर से कहा जाता है कि दाम एट्रेक्टिव होने चाहियें, इकोनोमिक होने चाहियें। इस बात को मैं मानता हूं। दामों में घटा बढ़ी होती रही है। १९५०-५१ के जमाने में दाम बहुत बढ़ गये थे। फिर १९५३-५४

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

के जमाने में वे बहुत घट गये। १९५५ में वे फिर बढ़े और आज वे करीब ४०–४१ प्वाइंट हायर हैं। अभी दाम स्टेडी हो गये हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूं कि कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये जैसा कि आज क्वेश्चन आवर में माननीय मंत्री जी की ओर से कहा जा रहा था कि एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाने की बात सोची जा रही है, जिससे किसान समझें कि उनको एट्रेक्टिव दाम देने के लिए सरकार सिंसीयर है। ऐसी कमेटी बननी चाहिये, इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। एक उदाहरण भी है। अभी गन्ने के बारे में माननीय सदस्य श्री शि० ला० सक्सेना जी ने काफी आंकड़े दिये हैं और बताया है कि गन्ने और फाटन का मूल्य जो मिनिमम है, वह निर्धारित किया हुआ है। यही दो कृषि पदार्थ हैं जिनका मिनिमम मूल्य निर्धारित है। चूंकि वह निर्धारित है इसलिए किसानों की भी उनके प्राडक्शन पर कंसैंट्रेट करने की तबीयत होती है और वे कंसैंट्रेट करते हैं। उनका उत्पादन उन्होंने बढ़ाया है। जब भी उनको मौका मिला है उन्होंने जी जान से उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है और उत्पादन बढ़ाया है। आज यदि १९ लाख एकड़ में खेती की बात आती है तो किसान को दोष दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि उसने क्यों इतना अधिक गन्ना बो दिया कि जिस की खपत नहीं हो सकती है। खपत हो सकती है या नहीं हो सकती है, मिल खरीद सकती हैं या नहीं खरीद सकती हैं, यह भी सोचने की बात है। अभी माननीय शि० ला० सक्सेना ने आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखे हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं। आज अप्रैल के महीने में आप जा कर बिहार में या उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी भी गन्ने फैक्ट्री के गेट को देखें, वहां पर सैंकड़ो गाड़ियां खड़ी हुई आपको मिलेंगी। जहां कहीं भी कांटे हैं, स्टेशन पर हैं, वहां पर भी आपको पचासों गाड़ियां खड़ी हुई दिखाई पड़ेंगी। इस वक्त रबी को काटने का सीजन है, हार्वेस्टिंग सीजन है, इस काम को वे लोग करें या अपने बैलों को और अपनी गाड़ी को गन्ना लाद कर लायें और वहां पर अपना वक्त जाया करें। यह सब नैशनल वेस्ट है, किसानों की एनर्जी को बरबाद करना है, उनके बैलों की एनर्जी को बरबाद करना है। कई दिनों तक मिल मालिकों की प्रेरणा के चलते उन सभों को खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। प्रेरणा मैं इसलिए कहता हूं कि मिनिमम मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है प्राइस लिंकिंग फार्मुला के अंतर्गत और कहा गया है कि अगर लगातार टार्गेट से ज्यादा चीनी उत्पादित होती है, तो तीन बरस में जितनी चीनी पैदा होती थी, उससे ज्यादा पैदा होती है, तो जो भी अधिक मूल्य होगा, उस में किसान का भी हिस्सा होगा, तो क्यों उसका गन्ना खरीदा नहीं जाता है। यह जो चीज रखी गई है, सही है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी और दूसरी ड्यूटीज जो हैं, वे सब हैं और वे वसूल होती रहेंगी। अक्तूबर १९५९ में जब गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया गया तो उस वक्त चीनी का भी करीब १ रुपया ८५ नये पैसे मन दाम बढ़ाया गया था। इसका दाम भी उसी अनुपात से बढ़ाया गया और बहुत सोच समझ कर बढ़ाया गया।

अब हमें क्रशिंग कैपेसिटी को देखना है। क्या यह बढ़ी है या नहीं बढ़ी है। १५ लाख टन क्रशिंग कैपेसिटी १९५५ में उन की थी। आज कायदे के अनुसार २५ लाख टन है। लेकिन एक्चुली देखा जाए तो ४० लाख टन की है। ४० लाख टन चीनी हिन्दुस्तान की मिलें पैदा कर सकती हैं। लेकिन आज अगर २९ लाख भी है तो एक ऐसी मोनोपोली बना दी गई है चीनी के मालिकों की ओर से कि उन का प्रभाव देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ रहा है। अगर आप सर्वे करायें या फोटो लें या एरियल फोटो हिन्दुस्तान की सभी गन्ना मिलों की लें, उन स्टेशनों का जहां बैल-गाड़ियां खड़ी होती हैं लें, तो यह एक तरसाने वाला दृश्य उपस्थित करेगा। इतनी राष्ट्रीय शक्ति का अपव्यय हो रहा है इन लोगों की मोनोपोली के प्रभाव के कारण। गवर्नमेंट को भी सोचना चाहिये कि क्यों हम एक किसान की एक बैलगाड़ी हांकने वाली की, बैलों की, शक्ति को बरबाद होने दे रहे हैं। पानी वहां नहीं है, खाना नहीं है और आज अप्रैल के महीने में धूप में वे पड़े रहते हैं। उनकी तरफ भी किसी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। दस आदमी मिल कर फैसला करें कि हमारे पास खरीदने की कैपेसिटी नहीं है, यह कहां तक उचित है। कैपेसिटी कहां गई है? जब लाइसेंस दिए जा रहे थे तो उन मिलों की एक्सपेंशन की कैपेसिटी थी, आज वह कहां चली गई है और अगर नहीं थी तो क्यों उस वक्त इस चीज पर विचार नहीं किया गया और क्या चीजें थीं जिस पर विचार किया गया था। आप एक दाम गन्ने का निश्चित कर चुके हैं और वह एक रुपया ६२ नए पैसे मन है। अब आप मान लीजिये कि जैसा लोग कहते हैं कि चार लाख टन उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। लास्ट यीअर कुछ कम था। लेकिन १९५८ के साल की अपेक्षा अत्यधिक, वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। मैं मानता हूं कि किसान के खेतों के एकरेज में थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई है और यह स्वाभाविक भी था। लेकिन फिर भी जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस से मैं समझता हूं कि एक एक गन्ने को खरीदा जाए और उसे क्रश किया जाए और यह काम समय रहते होना चाहिये। मई-जून तक उन को अगर आप पड़े रहने दें, तो उस से उन की खती की भी बरबादी होगी, किसान की शक्ति भी बरबाद होगी, और जो हारवैस्टिंग में गड़बड़ी पैदा हो रही है, वह अलग से होगी। यह सब एक राष्ट्रीय अपव्यय है और इसको रोका जाना चाहिय।

अब जो उत्पादन का प्रोग्राम है, उसकी तरफ मैं आता हूं। जब से देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है, फूड में सल्फ-सफिशेंसी के प्रोग्राम बनते रहे हैं। जब से प्लान शुरू हुए हैं तब से इस पर और भी ज्यादा निगाह डाली जाने लगी है और कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट के जरिय इसको अचीव करने की कोशिश की गई है। यह कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट की जो मशीनरी बनी वह १९५२ में बनी है। यह मशीनरी उतनी कारगर नहीं निकली है। इस ने किसानों को सैल्फ-सफिशेंसी के मार्ग पर ले चलने की कोशिश की है लेकिन इस काम में इसको तनिक भी सफलता नहीं मिली है। आज किसी आप के इस कथन को सार्थक नहीं समझते हैं कि इस मशीनरी के चलते आप देश को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट बना सकने लायक हो सकते हैं। आज हम ७५ मिलियन टन पैदा कर रहे हैं। १९६५-६६ का हमारा जो लक्ष्य है वह १०० मिलियन टन करने का है यानी फूडग्रेंज में ३३ ४० परसेंट बढ़ोतरी करने का है। आयल-सीड्ज में करीब २८.३२ परसेंट, शूगर केन में २५.२८ परसेंट, काटन में ३३ परसेंट और जूट में १८ परसेंट बढ़ोतरी करने का हमारा लक्ष्य है। तो यह हमारा लक्ष्य है और इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्त

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

करना हमारा ध्येय है क्योंकि देश को आगे बढ़ाना है है ताकि देश की शक्ति इन सारे कामों में लगे । इसलिए इर्रीगेशन, मैन्योर फरटीलाइजर और सीड फार्म आवश्यक हैं । और प्लाण्ट प्रोटेक्शन भी इसके लिये आवश्यक है । इनमें से मैं पहले सीड फार्म्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । ४३०० सीड फार्म खोलने का लक्ष्य था उनमें से करीब ४००० खुले भी हैं और उनमें से ९० परसेंट उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं । यह एक अच्छी चीज है । जितना भी अच्छा सीड सप्लाई किया जा सके वह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी । लेकिन मैं इसके बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूं कि देश में २५–२५ एकड़ के सीड फार्म खोल कर खिलवाड़ की जाए । आपको देखना चाहिये कि इतना छोटा सीड फार्म खोलने में उसका कास्ट आफ कल्टीवेशन क्या पड़ेगा । दो छोटे किसान मिल कर इतने बड़े फार्म को चला सकते हैं । लेकिन आप देखें कि इन फार्मों में से हर एक पर कितने सरकारी अफसर लगे हैं ।

आज चीनी के प्रोड्यूसर कहते हैं कि हम गन्ने का जितना मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है वह देने में समर्थ नहीं हैं क्योंकि गन्ना बहुत ज्यादा है । लेकिन मैं इसका बिल्कुल विरोधी हूं कि गन्ने का मूल्य किसी भी तरह कम किया जाए ।

सूरतगढ़ फार्म मिकेनाइज्ड फार्म है और वहां पैदावार बढ़ी है । भले ही बाढ़ के चलते या अन्य त्रुटियों के चलते उसका पूरा लक्ष्य प्राप्त न हुआ हो लेकिन वह फार्म अच्छी तरह चलाया जा रहा है । मेरा विचार है कि कृषि में तब तक तरक्की नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि हम सुधरे हुए तरीके न अपनाएं उसके लिए जहां मैंने बैलों की वकालत की है, वहीं मैं मिकेनाइज्ड यंत्रों की भी हिमायत करता हूं । हमको चाहिये कि हम अपनी खेती को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिकेनाइज्ड करने की कोशिश करें । अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आज १९६१ में हमारा खेती में इतना श्रम लगेगा कि जितना लगना नहीं चाहिये । तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप बड़े बड़े सीड फार्म बनाएं जिनसे गेहूं, चने, वगैरह का अच्छे से अच्छा सीड दिया जा सके । लेकिन अगर आप २५–२५ एकड़ के के फार्म रखेंगे तो इनमें कास्ट आफ कल्टीवेशन जरूरत से ज्यादा होगी, निगरानी अच्छी नहीं होगी और न अच्छा सीड ही तैयार हो सकेगा । आप किसी भी स्टेट में चाहे जितने १–२–५–१० भी सीड फार्म खोलें लेकिन २५–२५ एकड़ के फार्म से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता ।

मैन्योर के लिये मैं मन्त्रालय का धयवाद देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि वह हर राज्य में फरटीलाइजर फैक्टरीज खोलना चाहता है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि फरटीलाइजर का दाम कम किया जाए ।

तीसरी योजना की समाप्ति तक हमारी ३० परसेंट खेती सिंचाई में आ सकेगी । ऐसी हालत में यह जरूरी है कि आप माइनर और मीडियम इर्रीगेशन की स्कीम्स पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें । मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इस दिशा में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयास करें ताकि तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक हमारी खेती का ५० प्रतिशत सिंचाई में आ जाए ।

इसके अलावा आपका इंटेंसिव एग्रीकल्चुरल डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रोग्राम चल रहा है । हम लोगों के सामने खेती के नमूने रखे जाते हैं । यह अच्छा है । लेकिन जब आज हमारा लक्ष्य है कि हम तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक अन्न का उत्पादन ३३ परसेंट बढ़ाएं तो आवश्यक है कि इन इंटेंसिव एग्रीकल्चुरल डिस्ट्रिक्ट फार्म्स का उत्पादन ३३ परसेंट का दुगना और तिगुना बढ़ना चाहिए नहीं तो जो दो करोड़ रुपया हम इनके लिये दे रहे हैं उसका कोई जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं रहेगा ।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन इंटरनेशनल रिलेशन्स के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इसका इस रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है। एक मिनिस्टरों का झुण्ड बाहर गया था, रूस में। हमारे सेंटर के मिनिस्टर और स्टेट मिनिस्टरों में ५० परसेंट बाहर जाएं यह मैं वाजिब नहीं समझता। एक दो मिनिस्टर जा सकते हैं .....

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Only for 14 days.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whatever it may be, I do not want that the Ministers of the Government of India and of the State Governments should waste their time like this. Very often I see that one or the other hon. Minister goes on such tours. I do appreciate that they obtain very good knowledge, but it also indicates that they go to learn about agriculture in the U.K. USSR or other places. But they are not at all familiar with agriculture in India. They should first try to learn what is happening in Indian agriculture and after that if their knowledge is not up-to-date they should go elsewhere to learn something.

बी० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और कोई बात कहने से पहले, श्री वी० पी० नायर के पशु हत्या के खयालात के बारे में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने भी किया है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनकी पार्टी ईमानदारी से वही चाहती है जो कि वह कहते हैं तो उसे चाहिये कि वह संविधान में तबदीली कराने के लिये एक विधेयक लाए। मैं तो ऐसा मानता हूं कि उनकी पार्टी का यह विचार है कि किसी चीज को दुरुस्त नहीं किया जा सकता, उसको तो खत्म ही करना चाहिये। लेकिन हम तो इसके विरुद्ध खयाल के हैं। हमने तो ऐसे दोस्तों को भी इस देश में स्थान दिया जो देश के दो हिस्से करना चाहते थे और आज भी कुछ लोग देश के अन्दर ऐसा खयाल रखते हैं कि चीन ने हमारे देश की भूमि को नहीं छीना है। लेकिन हम विश्वास करते हैं कि उनके खयालात बदल जायेंगे। तो हम तो विश्वास करते हैं कि जिस तरह आदमी बदल सकता है इसी तरह से पशु में भी सुधार हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर उनका ईमानदारी से विश्वास है कि इन पशुओं को खत्म करना चाहिये तो वह इसके लिए संविधान को बदलने के लिये कोई विधेयक ला सकते हैं, और देश उसके ऊपर गौर करेगा और जो ठीक फैसला होगा उसको लेगा। मैं यह मानता हूं कि केरल में पशुपालन में सुधार करने के लिय कुछ सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार दे सकती है और कुछ सहायता राज्य सरकार भी दे सकती है, लेकिन इस काम की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर नहीं डाली जा सकती। असल में तो वहां के पशुओं को सुधारने की जिम्मेदारी केरल के भाइयों की है। लेकिन अपनी उस जिम्मेवारी को पूरा न निबाह कर वे सरकार को बुरा भला कहें और गोहत्या के लिये आवाज उठाएं तो इसको मैं सही नहीं मान सकता।

चाहे विरोधी दल वाले कुछ भी क्यों न कहें लेकिन अगर देखा जाए तो मालूम होगा कि देश में हर चीज का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। आप चावल को लीजिए। सन् १९४७–४८ में चावल का उत्पादन २१.२ मिलियन टन था जो कि सन् १९५९–६० में बढ़ कर २९.३ मिलियन टन हो गया। आप गेहूं को लें। उसका उत्पादन सन् १९४७–४८ में ५.६ मिलियन टन था, जो कि सन् १९५९–६० में ९.७ मिलियन टन हो गया। इसी तरह से आप चाहे गन्ने की पैदावार लीजिये या किसी और चीज की पैदावार लीजिए उसमें तरक्की हुई है। देश के अन्दर तरक्की हो रही है और देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। और अगर कोई भाई इस चीज को नहीं मानते हैं तो वह केवल नुक्ताचीनी करने की गरज से ऐसा करते हैं। एक तरफ तो वह चाहते हैं कि केरल में सस्ता अनाज चाहिये और दूसरी

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

तरफ वह चाहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर रुपए का फैलाव न हो, वह यह भी नहीं चाहते कि दूसरे देशों से रुपया लाया जाए। पता नहीं फिर वह किस ढंग से देश की तरक्की करने की बात सोचते हैं, या उनकी देश की तरक्की कोई नेक ख्वाहिश भी है या नहीं यह वही भाई जान सकते हैं।

लेकिन जहां तक इस देश के अन्दर कृषि की पैदावार का ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था, इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि फुड और एग्रीकल्चर का मन्त्रालय एक न रखा जाए। मैं मानता हूं कि दोनों मन्त्रालयों के मफाद एक दूसरे से मुतजाद हैं। जो मन्त्री खुराक के मन्त्रालय को चलाएगा वह हमेशा यह चाहेगा कि सस्ती खुराक इस देश के अन्दर मिले और वह लाने की कोशिश करेगा चाहे कहीं से लानी पड़े। और नतीजा यही हुआ। चूंकि हमारे जो मन्त्री महोदय हैं उनके डेजिगनेशन में भी फुड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर आता है। पहले फुड आता है और बाद में एग्रीकल्चर आता है। और उसी नुक्ते निगाह से वह इस पर सोचते हैं। बात भी सही है कि किसी भी देशवासी को भूखों नहीं मारा जा सकता। अब इस देश के अन्दर उसका नतीजा क्या बना? सन् १९४६ से लेकर सन् १९६० तक १७९१·९६ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बाहर से आया। आज जितना कर्ज हिन्दुस्तान के जिम्मे विदेशों का है उतने रुपये अनाज मंगाने में खर्च किये हैं अगर देश में इतने अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ जाती तो हमारे ऊपर विदेशी कर्ज न होता। अनाज मंगाने पर इतना खर्चा और कोई देश नहीं करता। जितना इस देश के अन्दर बाहर से अनाज आ चुका है उतना और कोई देश नहीं मांगता है। यही नहीं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां अजीब हालत है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सस्ता अनाज बेचने के लिए या जो भाई अनाज के उपभोक्ता हैं जो खुद पैदा नहीं करते हैं उनको सस्ता अनाज देने के लिये २७७.९२ करोड़ की सबसिडी या बोनस वगैरह की शक्ल में दिया गया। इसके अलावा फुड प्रोक्योरमेंट या बोनस वगैरह की शक्ल में दूसरी स्टेट्स को २१.०२ करोड़ रुपये दिये गये अर्थात् दूसरे मानों में २९८.९४ करोड़ रुपये इस देश के अन्दर सस्ता अनाज बेचने के लिये दिये गये। यही नहीं अगर हाल के भी आंकड़े लिये जायें और फुड के बारे में एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखा जाय तो उसमें लिखा है कि सन् १९५६–५७ में जो घाटा पड़ा अनाज का

13 hrs.

और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग में अनाज मंगाये जाने से जो खसारा हुआ सस्ता अनाज बेचने के सिलसिले में वह १८.४८ करोड़ रुपये का था। सन् १९५७–५८ में यह २३.०४ करोड़ था और सन् १९५८–५९ के अन्दर १०.२२ करोड़ था। सन् १९५९-६० के अन्दर ८.८२ करोड़ था। एक तरफ तो यह हालत है दूसरी तरफ आपको मालूम है कि चीनी बहुत मीठी चीज है और उसके लिये यहां बहुत शोर हुआ और उसको हासिल करने के लिये कितनी जगहों पर लड़ाई झगड़े होने का भी खदसा हुआ और आज से कोई डेढ़ साल पहले इस देश के अन्दर इतनी चीनी पैदा नहीं होती थी जितनी कि देश को जरूरत थी। आपको याद होगा कि करीब दो साल पहले इस देश के अन्दर चीनी के लिये इस सदन के अन्दर एक बावेला हुआ था। हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन उस वक्त मन्त्री थे। वे इस देश के बहुत अच्छे और लायक इंसान हैं और हमारे दोस्त हैं, उनको इस्तीफा देना पड़ गया था। हर कोई मीठी चीज को खाना चाहते थे और वह जितनी जरूरत थी उसको दे नहीं सके। एक तरफ तो यह हालत है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस पिछले डेढ़ साल के अन्दर हालत इतनी बदली कि पाटिल साहब ने ऐलान किया कि मैं रिआयत बख्श रहा हूं। लेकिन फालतू जितनी पैदावार हुई उस सारी का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो सिर्फ ५ करोड़ रुपये का फालतू पैदावार पर उत्पादन कर में खसारा हुआ और एक तरह से हम उसको

खसारा भी नहीं मानते। उस नीति को बदलने की ही वजह से वह चीनी ज्यादा पैदा हुई और आमदनी ज्यादा बढ़ी। यही नहीं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक वक्त था कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी जो खाण्ड से हासिल होती थी वह कुल ५ करोड़ रुपये थी जबकि पिछले साल वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी ४६ करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गयी है। अब आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि कहां ५ करोड़ और कहां ४६ करोड़?

अब यहां इसका शोर किया जाता है कि साहब अनाज की पैदावार कम हो रही है और ज्यादा भूमि गन्ने के नीचे जा रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी जानते हैं क्योंकि आप भी एक किसान हैं और आपको मालूम है कि हर जमीन पर गन्ना पैदा नहीं किया जा सकता है। यही नहीं आज पंजाब के अन्दर वाटरलौगिंग है। पंजाब की जमीन पानी की ज्यादती की वजह से खराब हो रही है। उस जमीन के अन्दर कोई फसल पैदा हो सकती है तो वह गन्ना ही है। इसी तरह से यू० पी० और बिहार के तराई के इलाके हैं जहां हर वक्त के ऊपर बारिश नहीं होती है और जब होती है तो वह ज्यादा होती है और उन हालात में अगर कोई फसल पैदा हो सकती है तो वह गन्ना ही है। वह ऊख ही है। अब टी ोर कौफी यह तो बड़े बड़े साहूकार पैदा करते हैं और बगीचों को छोड़ दिया जाय तो अलावा गन्ने के कोई ऐसी फसल नहीं है जो कि फी एकड़ के अन्दर किसान की पैदावार बढ़ा सके।

यह मोटी सी किताब एग्रीकल्चर लेबर के सिलसिले में निकली है और उसके जो डाइरैक्टर हैं उन्होंने इसकी प्रीफेस के अन्दर एक नोट लिखा है जिसमें वह कहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर जो खेती के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं वह रूरल पापुलेशन का ६६ परसट है। इनमें से २० फीसदी लोग खेतिहर मजदूर है और खेतिहर मजदूरों में से करीब ६० फी सदी लोगों के पास थोड़ी बहुत जमीन जरूर है।। एक तरह से कुछ भूमिहीन हैं और और कुछ भूमि वाले हैं। वह लिखते हैं कि उनके सुधार का एक ही तरीका है कि जो भाई हल के पीछे चलते हैं, खेती करते हैं उनकी पैदावार को बढ़ायें। गन्ना पैदा करना इस सिलसिले में आगे ले जाने वाला कदम है। अब मान लीजिये कि गन्ने की पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ गयी वैसे तो मैं जानता हूं और मुझे वह जमाना याद है जब सन् १९४९-५० के अन्दर एक आवाज उठी थी और हमारे डाक्टर देशमुख साहब भी उस वक्त मेम्बर थे और वह आवाज यह थी कि चीनी हमारे पास बहुत पड़ी है लेकिन ज्यों ही कोई दूसरा हुक्म निकला वह चीनी पता नहीं कहां चली गई। देश के अन्दर चीनी की भूख का सवाल पैदा हो गया और चीनी बहुत महंगी बिकी। उसी तरीके से एक दफे फिर हमारे इतिहास के अन्दर यह सवाल आया और कहा गया कि कारखानेदारों के पास चीनी बहुत ज्यादा जमा हो गई है और हमने कानून बनाया कि चीनी को बाहर भेजने के लिये ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ की जाय। उसके बाद एक तोला चीनी बाहर नहीं भेजी गई लेकिन पता नहीं कानून पास होते ही वह चीनी कहां गई और इस देश के अन्दर चीनी का कहत आ गया। आज फिर एक सवाल उठा है। लोग कहते हैं हैं कि चीनी की बहुत ज्यादती हो गई है। २६ लाख टन चीनी इस साल पैदा होगी जिसमें से ८–९ लाख टन चीनी शायद बचेगी। अब क्या चीनी बचेगी? बैंक कहते हैं कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है। अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अजीब हालत है। एक तरफ वह मजदूर हैं जो कि चीनी मिलों में काम करते हैं और उन को इस बात की इजाजत है कि अगर वे चाहें तो अपनी मजदूरी चीनी की शक्ल में ले लें लेकिन वह आदमी जो कि रात दिन एक करके साल भर मेहनत करके गन्ना पैदा करता है और बुरी से बुरी सर्दी और गर्मी के अन्दर काम करता है वह गन्ने की कीमत चीनी की शक्ल में नहीं ले सकता है। मैं इसकी कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि एक गांव का मजदूर

[चौ० रणवीर सिं]

जो कि चीनी मिल में काम करता है उसमें और उस वर्कर में जो कि खेत में गन्ना पैदा करता है, कोई इस तरह का फर्क रहे ? अब अगर गन्ने के काश्तकारों को गन्ने के बदले में रुपया नहीं दे सकते चूंकि बैंक रुपया नहीं देते तो मेहरबानी करके उसको चीनी दे दीजिये । ऐसा करने से आपकी परेशानी भी घटेगी और आपको कोई गुदामों की भी जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । आपको बैंकों के पास भिखारी बनने की जरूरत भी नहीं रहेगी । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बात का ऐलान करे कि जो काश्तकार गन्ने की कीमत के बदले में चीनी चाहें व उनको चीनी देने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके साथ साथ मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं, मुझे याद है और इस रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा है कि रिजर्व बैंक और सरकार की नीति यह रहती है कि अनाज सस्ता बिके और इस खातिर यह रुपया बाजार से खींच लेते हैं । अगर आज चीनी ज्यादा हुई है जैसा कि वह कहते हैं वैसे मैं तो मानता हूं कि चीनी इतनी मीठी चीज है कि अगर कोई एक छटांक रोजाना खाता है तो वह आसानी से दो छटांक खा सकता है । है । इसलिये चीनी की अधिक पैदावार का जो बुखार है वह सही नहीं है । लेकिन खैर वह कहते हैं कि चीनी ज्यादा पैदा हो गई तो टैरिफ कमीशन और सरकार जिसने यह ऐलान किया और यह आश्वासन दिया कि १ रुपये १० आने फी मन गन्ने की कीमत दी जायगी तो हिन्दुस्तान के वह प्रदेश जहां कि गन्ने की कीमत मुकर्रर है जैसे यु० पी०, बिहार और पंजाब में तो यह १ रुपये १० आने की उस कीमत को बरकरार रखने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक को रुपये का प्रसार करना चाहिये । रिजर्व बैंक को उनकी मदद करनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक इस देश में खेती की तरक्की का ताल्लुक है, आप को मालूम ही है कि उसके लिये एक महकमा चला है, जिस को कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट कहते हैं । जो लोग उस में काम करते हैं, उन को ६०, ७० करोड़ रुपया तनख्वाहों, जीप्स और पट्रोल वगैरा की शक्ल में दिया जाता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले डेढ़ साल में चीनी की पैदावार जो कहां से कहां बढ़ गई, उसके लिये जीप्स वगैरह पर कितना पया खर्च हुआ ताकि किसान गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा करें । सिर्फ गन्ने की कीमत १ रुपे ७ आने मन से १ रुपये १० आने कर दी गई । मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जितनी जल्दी इस बात को मान लें, उतना ही अच्छा होगा कि देश का किसान भोला नहीं है, वह जानता है— और शायद सरकार के महकमे के अफ़सरों से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह जानता है— कि सरकार पच्चीस एकड़ भमि पर जो सीड मल्टीप्लिकेशन फ़ार्म खोलना चाहती है, उसका नतीज सिवाय इसके कुछ नहीं होगा । कि सरकार को हमेशा हमेशा चार पांच हज़ार फी साल का घाटा रहेगा । अगर सरकार कोई मकनाइज्ड फार्म खोलना चाहती है, तो वह कम से कम १०० एकड़ का फ़ार्म होना चाहिय । मुझे इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि एक जिले में एक फ़ार्म खोला जाये, लेकिन वह फार्म गवर्नमेंट के लिऐ इकोनोमिकल होना चाहिये । अगर सरकार बीज के फ़ार्म खोले, जिसमें उस को घाटा हो, और फिर वह किसानों को कहे कि अगर वे उस फ़ार्म के बीज इस्तमाल करेंगे, तो पैदावार बढ़ेगी, तो उनको इस बात पर कैसे ऐतबार होगा ? वे कहेंगे कि कैसे पैदावार बढ़ेगी । वे जानते है कि सरकार पसा बे हिसाब लगाती है । खेती की तरक्की के लिये रुपया चाहिये और उस रुपय के सम्बन्ध में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रुपया नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट

निकली है है । उस रिपोर्ट की ३४ नम्बर की सिफारिश यह है कि इस देश में रुपया देने का जो सिलसिला है, उसको सुधारा जाये । और स्टेट को कोपरेटिव बैंक्स की जो मक्सिमम क्रेडिट लिमिट उनके अपने सरमाया का बीस गुना मुकर्रर होनी चाहिये, उस को बढ़ाया जाये । इसी तरह को आपरेशन मिनिस्टर्ज़ का जयपुर में जो सेमिनार हुआ, उसकी भी सिफ़ारिशें हैं । एक बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में रिजर्व बैंक ने एक फण्ड निकाला है, जिस को नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट लांगटर्म आपरेशन फण्ड कहते हैं । उसके लिये रिजर्व बैंक ने जो रुपया निकाला वह ४० करोड़ रुपया था, लेकिन अभी तक उसमें से २६,१६ करोड़ रुपया इस्तमाल हुआ है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रिजर्व बैंक के पास सरकार का सैकड़ों करोड़ों रुपया पड़ा है । वहां रखने के लिये तो यह फण्ड नहीं निकाला गया था । अगर सरकार चाहती है कि यहां के काश्तकार तरक्की करें और ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करें, तो मैं चाहता हूं कि रिजर्व बैंक अपनी नीति को बदले और को-आपरेटिव बैंक्स की मैक्सिमम क्रेडिट लिमिट बढ़ाई जाये । इसी तरह फ़ार्मज़ कोआपरेटिव बैंक को मान्यता दी जाय । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि रिजर्व बैंक उसके रास्ते में क्यों खड़ा रहना चाहता है । वह सस्ते सूद पर किसनों को रुपया दे सकता है ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): While speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture I shall confine myself to three or four points only. Food and Agriculture is an important Ministry and hence priority has been given to its Demands even by the Government. India is considered an agricultural country. In spite of that we find that she has to depend mostly, if not wholly and solely, on imports of foodstuffs from foreign countries.

In the report of the Food and Agriculture Ministry for 1960-61, on page 3 it is said:

"Taking the country as a whole, the 1960-61 paddy crop is expected to be substantially better than that in 1959-60. The position about the kharif millet crops is, however, less satisfactory. Rabi sowings have been quite extensive and the crops are reported to be thriving well. On the whole, the prospects of foodgrains production appear to be as bright as, if not better than, in 1958-59."

We find this sort of statements giving the country a great hope that she is becoming self-sufficient as regards foodstuffs. The question is whether India is really becoming self-sufficient in respect of foodstuffs. In my opinion, the reply to this question is 'no'. India is not becoming self-sufficient in foodstuffs.

On page 7 of the report Government is pleased to give a statement showing the figures of imports of foodgrains into India. You will find that in the year 1958 they have imported 3,173,000 tons of foodgrains; in the year 1959 3,807,000 tons; and in the year 1960 5,056,000 tons. These figures go to prove that every year India is importing more and more foodstuffs from foreign countries. But the report says that the prospects in the year 1960 were better than those of the year 1958-59. Even then Government has been importing more and more foodgrains every year. If the production of foodstuffs is better, then where is the necessity to import more and more foodstuffs every year? In 1960 you will find that they have imported 12,49,000 tons more foodstuffs than in the year 1959. If the production of foodstuffs in the country is improving, then why are they importing more?

I know the reply of the hon. Minister will be that he wants to have buffer stocks. But I fail to understand why buffer stocks should be increased every year if the position about food production in the country is improving. This is nothing but giving false hopes. Whenever we go to a shop in the bazar there you will find that a

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad]

board bearing the words in Hindi "*Aj Naqd, Kal Udhar*", that is, "Today you pay in cash, tomorrow you will have credit". In the same way our Government is giving us false assurances that "next year the foodstuffs production will be all right, this year the position is not so good". So they are giving us all these false hopes.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): And we are paying in cash!

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yes. It means that this "tomorrow" will never come. In the same way, our importing foodstuffs ervery year will never be stopped and the "next year" will never come. They will be increasing the imports of foodstuffs from foreign countries every year.

I will explain why I say this. For this purpose I shall read out the figures given on page 2 of the report. As I have no time I shall read only the totals. They have given figures for five years from 1955-56 to 1959-60. You will find that the total production of foodgrains in India has been as follows:

1955-56	65·8	million	tons
1956-57	60·8	,,	,,
1957-58	62·5	,,	,,
1958-59	75·5	,,	,,
1959-60	71·1	,,	,,

These production figures given for the last five years show that there is no considerable increase in the production of foodstuffs. On an average, the production of foodgrains in India comes to 68.9 million tons. That production is not sufficient to meet the demands of the country and hence India has to import foodstuffs every year. Under these circumstances, India cannot become a self-supporting country. Then, is there any way by which India can become a self-supporting country? My reply is, 'Yes'. There is considerable waste land available in the country. I think, last year the hon. Minister Mr. S. K. Patil gave the information that about 10 crores acres of cultivable land is available. We must find out more cultivable land. We need not go anywhere to find out the cultivable land. The hon. Minister had said that 10 crore acres of cultivable land is available. If that is so, then why is not this land brought under cultivation? Are not the Indian people prepared to cultivate the land? When the people submit their applications for getting these lands, I do not know why their applications are rejected and no such lands are given to them for cultivation. It is not understood as to why the Government is keeping these lands fallow and letting them be not used for agricultural purposes.

Sir, at present, there are two big problems before the country. One is that of foodstuffs and the other is that of unemployment. In order to solve these two problems, the Government should pay their special attention to them and see that these two problems are solved. How can these two problems be solved? These two problems can be solved if the cultivable land that is available with the Government is given for cultivation to the landless agricultural labourers. That way the problem of unemployment can also be solved and the land will be used for agricultural purposes. But, I do not know why the Government is not doing that. Perhaps, the Central Government will say that that is the concern of the State Governments. But, you will find, Sir, that at the Centre as well as in the States there are Congress Ministries working and if the Congress Ministries are working everywhere, the State Ministers can be conveniently requested to do the needful in this matter.

There are something like 7 to 8 crores of unemployed labourers. They all live in villages. In villages their position is very pitiable. During harvest season, they get some job. But, during off-season, they do not get any job. During the winter season, they go in the jungles and bring head-loads

of grass and sell them in the villages or in the cities. In the same way, during the summer reason, hey go in the jungles and bring head-loads of firewood and sell them in the cities. You know what is the income of their produce. If a headload of firewood is brought from the jungle, one day goes for bringing the headload of firewood and one day goes for selling it in the bazar and that fetches something like Re. 1 or Rs. 1|8. That is the income for two days. If on a particular day the head-load of firewood is attached by the forest man, then you will find that on that day there will be nothing in the house to cook. In the kitchen there will be no fire because there is nothing to cook. That is the position. The Government should pay attention to this problem and this problem can be solved by giving those waste-lands to landless people for cultivation. There is another problem of foodstuffs also which is becoming very acute day by day and that will also be solved partly, if not fully.

Then, I will come to fair price shops. The Government has started 51,000 fair price shops throughout the country, as stated in the Report. There are about 5,55,754 villages whose population is below 2000. Of course, I have not taken into consideration the villages or the cities whose population is more than 2000. Sir, you will find that these fair price shops which the Government have started are mostly in cities and towns and in taluks and tehsils places. In villages there are no fair price shops. Now, the people who live in villages, generally speaking, suffer the most. There is more need for a fair price shop in the village, but that is not opened there. This Government is a caretaker Government, it is said and if it is a caretaker Government, it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that fair price shops are opened for the poor people who live in villages. Such fair price shops should be opened in the villages first. I do not mean to say that those shops should not be opened in cities. But, these fair price shops should be started in the villages first. Now, some of our friends would come forward and say that in village people grow foodstuffs and they are available there. I do admit that. Foodstuffs are available with the landlords and not with the landless labourers. And when the landless labourers go to the landlord to purchase foodstuffs, you will find, they are sold at double the price and not at the market price. The landlord tells them, "It is not my shop. If you don't want it, you go somewhere else and purchase it." That is the position. So, these fair price shops should be started in villages in order to accommodate these poor people who live in villages.

There are several obstacles in the way of the poor agriculturist. If he wants to purchase a bullock or if he wants to purchase seeds, or if he wants to dig a well, you will find that he is always in great difficulty. For instance, if they apply for a taccavi loan from the Government, they have to wait for several days and after some days the reply which is given by the Government is in the negative. Even if a tagavi loan is given—I will quote one instance—it may be a taccavi loan, a substitantial portion is eaten away by the officers concerned.

An Hon. Member: It is given as Chai-pani.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: It is not Chai-Pani. It is not given willingly. You will find as soon as the man gets a taccavi loan, the clerk will be there, the peon will be there, the talati will be there and the officer concerned will be there. I would give you an instance. It is a very interesaing one. I would give it for the information of the House. There was one agriculturist. He got a taccavi loan of Rs. 200 to purchase bullock. Out of Rs. 200, practically Rs. 105 were taken away by these officers and the people who helped him in getting the loan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, he had no intention of repaying anything!

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I shall come to that point also.

The man took whatever amount was left and went to the *Mamlatdar* or *tehsildar* or whatever he is called; in our State, we call him *mamlatdar*. He went to him and put that amount on his table and said 'all the other people have taken their share. So, why should you also not take your share? You may also take whatever your share is, and then, I shall take the balance and go home'. When the *Mamlatdar* saw that out of Rs. 200 Rs. 105 had been eaten up by the other staff, then, he called all those people, because that was a kind of complaint that he has made; he called all those people and told them, 'Do not do this kind of thing. Otherwise, I shall have to take action against you.'. Then, all that amount was paid back to the agriculturist. This is the kind of thing that is going on everywhere.

You, Sir, said a little while ago that perhaps he had no intention of repaying that amount. I shall explain the position in regard to this also. I I have seen, it as my own experience what happens to the agriculturists in case they do not pay their instalments regularly. If, unfortunately, due to drought or some other reason, they are not in a position to pay the full instalment during the particular periord , then, Government are not only charging a high rate of interest on the loan, but they charge compound interest on the whole amount, and whatever he has paid already is not at all taken into consideration. Suppose a person takes a loan of Rs. 4,000 for purchasing, let, us say, an oil engine, and suppose he has paid back Rs. 3,500 out of that Rs. 4,000, and only Rs. 500 still remained to be paid. If some instalments are not paid during the period when it is due, then Government charge compound interest on the whole amount of Rs. 4,000. That is what is happening when an agriculturist fails to pay the amount in the due time. Further, if he fails to pay the amount, then, he is penalised, and his land is sold by public auction. This is what is happening to the agriculturists. But, so many questions have come up here where amount of Rs. 10 crores and so on have been paid to the Tatas or Birlas etc. without any interest, for starting new business or for expanding their present business. After all, agriculture is almost one of the most important items of business, and Government should, therefore, take necessary care to see that they do not harass these agriculturists in this manner.

As regards ploughing of the land, there are Government tractors available, but they are given only to the big landlords or to the big or rich agriculturists. I would request Government to see that these tractors are allowed to be given to the small-holders to plough their lands at concessional rates; I do not say that they should be given to the small-holders free of cost, but they should be given to them at concessional rates.

Government should also find a market for the production of the agriculturists, because at present whatever is produced does not find a ready market. Goveranment should help the agriculturists in this connection also. They should see that storehouses are started at taluk or tehsil places. At present, what happens is this. If the production of an agriculturist does not find any market, then, naturally, his produce is sold at a very cheap rate, because the merchants go there and say 'This is our rate, if you want to sell your produce at this rate, you may sell it; otherwise, we do not want it'. The poor agriculturists are always very needy, and so they want some help in this connection. Government should start some storehouses where the production of the agriculturists could be stored, and some loans may be given to the agriculturists until they get better price for their produce.

Whenever there is drought, there should be no question of recovery of land revenue. You will always find

that at the time of drought, it becomes very difficult for the poor agriculturist to pay the revenue assessment. During the British period, I have seen many Congressmen criticising the Britishers for this particular provision in the Land Revenue Code, According to that code, even if there is drought, only if the *anivari* is less than six annas in a rupee, the benefit of the drought is given to the agriculturist. But the Government officers always try to put the *anivari* at more han six annas in the rupee, with the result that the poor agriculturists are deprived of the benefit of drought. At that time, many of our friends were criticising the Britishers. But, now they have been in power for the last thirteen years, and yet we find that the revenue code has not been amended so far. I would request Government to go into this matter and see that the land revenue code is amended so far. I would request Government to go into this matter and see that the land revenue code is amended.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): That is not applied now. There are other rules which are followed nowadays.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I do not know what the position is in other States, but as far as Mahrashtra is concerned, this is the rule that is being followed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should now try to conclude.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I have not spoken at all for the last two months, because I was reserving myself for the debate on this. Anyhow, I shall obey your instructions, and I shall conclude early.

Under the pretext of land reforms, the burial grounds of the Scheduled Castes people have been confiscated at certain places, and there have been so many complaints to that effect. In this connection, I would submit that burial grounds cannot be taken away under any circumstances. I would request that Government should take necessary care to see that burial grounds of, particularly, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes people should not be taken away under the pretext of either land reform or any other reform.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the next speaker, I have to place before the Congress Members the situation that is there. I have got before me a list of about thirty Members from the Congress side, who want to participate. Out of the 8 hours allotted, they can have at the most five hours, and out of those five hours, at least two hours would be taken by the Ministers. So, there are only three hours left, and if hon. Members agree to take ten minutes each, perhaps, a larger number could be accommodated.

An Hon. Members: Yes.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो पहले १५ मिनट बोल लिये वे फायदे में रहे और हम घाटे में रहे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही ने कहा कि हम ऐसा करेंगे नहीं तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं आप किसी एक आदमी को आधा घण्टा दे दें ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि और खाद्य मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों का स्वागत करता हूं और उसका जोरदार समर्थन करता हूं । यह खुशी की बात है कि इस साल हमारा गल्ला अच्छा हुआ है और काफी भी हुआ है । यद्यपि जूट की पैदावार कुछ कम हुई है लेकिन दाम के लिहाज से हमको अच्छा पैसा मिल गया है । लेकिन आगे कुछ बोलने के पहले मैं श्री वी० पी० नायर के भाषण के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । खेद है कि वह इस समय सदन में नहीं है । वह उस प्रदेश से आते हैं जहां श्री शंकराचार्य पैदा हुए थे । वह कहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर दो करोड़ गाय बेकार हैं उनको मार देना चाहिये । मैं समझता कि दो करोड़ गायों को खिलाने में जितना पैसा लगेगा उससे कहीं ज्यादा लाभ उनके गोबर से हम को मिलेगा क्योंकि गोबर खाद के लिये बहुत उपयोगी है । अगर

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

आप हिसाब लगा कि इन गायों के गोबर से कितनी खाद हमको मिलेगी और फिर उसकी तुलना उस फरटीलाइजर की कीमत से करें जो इसके अभाव में हमको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा, तो आप देखेंगे कि इन गायों का रहना देश के लिये कितना जरूरी है। मुझे तो लगता है कि हमारे वी० पी० नायर साहब को खेती का ज्ञान नहीं है तभी वह ऐसी बात कहते हैं। हमने अपने यहां देखा है कि बंजर भूमि में लोग गायों को लाकर रखते हैं और उनके गोबर और गोमूत्र से वह भूमि उपजाऊ हो जाती है। हमारे तिवारी जी जो बैठे हैं वह इस बात को जानते हैं क्योंकि वे लोग इनके ही जिले के हैं जो हमारे जिले में में आ गए हैं। तो वे इस प्रकार भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाते हैं।

यहां पर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि देश की बेकार गायों को मार देना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि वे गांवों में ऐसा नहीं कहेंगे। क्योंकि आजकल चुनाव आने वाले हैं इसलिये गांवों में वे दूसरी बात कहेंगे। सूकिन मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूं कि इन गायों को मारा जाए और गोमांस खाया जाए।

अब मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी प्लान्ड इकानमी है और हर चीज के लिए योजना बनायी जाती है। इतना बड़ा योजना भवन बना हुआ है और उसमें बहुत से लोग काम करते हैं और सब चीजों के उत्पादन के लिये प्लान बनाते हैं, लेकिन खेती के लिये कोई प्लान नहीं बनाया जाता। अगर खेती के लिये भी प्लान बनाया जाए कि हमको फलां फलां चीज इतनी बोनी चाहिये तो मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ा अच्छा होता। लेकिन खेती के लिए कोई प्लान क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि योजना का काम किस तरह से हो रहा है।

इसके अलावा दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस साल उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब में गन्ने की खेती ज्यादा हो गयी है। अगर ३० जून तक सारी फैक्टरियां चलें तो सम्भव है कि सारे गन्ने का क्रशिंग हो सके। हमें इस दिशा में अपने प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मदद मिली है कि हमारे यहां कुछ फक्टरियां जो बन्द थीं उनको चलाया गया है। हमारे फुड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर इसमें तत्पर है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि हम पैसा देंगे। अब आजकल हालत यह है कि हमारे किसान जो गन्ना दे रहे हैं उनको पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है और यह ऐसा समय है जब किसानों को बैल खरीदने होते हैं, शादी विवाह करने होते हैं, जमीन की मालगुजारी देनी पड़ती है और कपड़े-लते पर खर्च करना होता है। किसान को पैसे की जरूरत है और उसको पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। दूसरी तरफ यह हमारे मिल वाले कहते हैं कि हमारी चीनी जो पड़ी है उसकी रिलीज नहीं हो रही है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारी चीनी बाहर जाये। अब वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। जितनी बैंक से ले लेने की लिमिट है वह ले चुके हैं। मैं चाहता हूं किहमारी सरकार कुछ निर्णय करे और मिल वालों को चीनी रिलीज करने के लिये कहे। मैं चाहता हूं कि चीनी की रिलीज के बारे में उदारतापूर्वक विचार किया जाये। किसान अगर आज अपने गन्ने की कीमत चीनी की शक्ल में लेना चाहे तो सरकार को चीनी देने की इजाजत दे देनी चाहिये। मजदूर अपनी मजदूरी की ऐवज में चीनी चाहे तो उसको चीनी दे देनी चाहिये। पब्लिक को चीनी देने में सहूलियत पैदा करनी चाहिये और चीनी को एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिये।

हमारे पाटिल साहब कहते हैं कि हमारी चीनी का दाम ६०० रुपया प्रति टन है लेकिन बाजार में अभी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी का दाम ४०० रुपये प्रति टन है। इस तरह हर टन पर हमको ३०० रुपये का घाटा पड़ता

है । यहां लोकसभा के रिसर्च एण्ड रेफ्रेंस ब्रांच ने एक कागज निकाला है जिसके कि अनुसार सन् १९६१ में इंग्लैण्ड ने आस्ट्रेलिया से ४५ पौंड १ शिलिंग पर टन के हिसाब से चीनी खरीदी है जो कि एक्सचेंज रेट में १ रुपये का १ शिलिंग ५–३१।३२ पेंस होता है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इंग्लैण्ड आस्ट्रेलिया से ६१० रुपये टन के हिसाब से चीनी खरीदेगा । अब जब इंग्लैण्ड को आस्ट्रेलिया की चीनी ६१० रुपये टन पड़ती है तो वह हमारी चीनी क्यों नहीं खरीदता है ? और जबकि हम कामेनवैल्थ में हैं ? रिसर्च एण्ड रेफ्रेंस विभाग ने जो कागज निकाला है उसके मुताबिक हम अमरीका से हर साल अरबों रुपयों का सामान मंगाते हैं और अमरीका को भी हमसे चीनी आदि खरीदनी चाहिये । पी० एल० ४८० में हमने करोड़ों और अरबों पये का सामान अमरीका से मंगाया है । इसलिये यह आवश्यक बात है कि अमरीका भी हमारी चीनी खरीदे ।

पी० एल० ४८० में १–०–५६ से ३०–४–५६ तक ४,४१४ मिलियन की ऐड एथोराइज्ड थी जबकि हमने अंदाजन ३७३६ मिलियन रुपये का सामान मंगाया है । जब हम अमरीका से इतना सामान मंगाते हैं तो क्या अमरीका हम से चीनी नहीं खरीद सकता हैं ? मैं समझता हूं अमरीका को हमारी चीनी एक्सपोर्ट हो सकती है ।

पहले तो हमसे कहा जाता है कि अधिक उत्पादन करो और जब हम अधिक दा करने लगते हैं तो इनको इससे घबड़ाहट पैदा होने लगी है । हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया है कि गन्ने की खेती बढ़ गयी है । लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ी है यह इस कारण है कि आज हमारे किसान ज्यादा तगड़े हैं, खूब पानी देते हैं, अच्छी खाद देते हैं और ढंग से खेती करते हैं और इसलिए हमारी गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ी है । अब ज्यादा पदावार करके दिखाने पर तो उचित यह है कि सरकार उनको इनाम देती, शाबाशी देती और उनको हर प्रकार से प्रोत्साहन व सुविधाएं देती लेकिन उल्टे यह कहा जा रहा है कि उन्होंने इतनी अधिक पैदावार कर ली । जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारी प्लांड एकोनोमी हो । आज मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कृषि मंत्रालय और योजना मंत्रालय द्वारा प्लानिंग नहीं की जाती है । किसानों को अधिक पैदावार करके दिखाने के लिए इनाम मिलना चाहिए था लेकिन उनको इनाम और सब्सिडी नहीं मिलती है जब कि टाटा, बिड़ला और अन्य लोगों को सरकार हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन देती है । किसानों को आप सबसिडी दीजिये । सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष चीनी की एक्साइज ड्यूटी की शक्ल में ४५ करोड़ रुपया मिलता है । सरकार उसमें से ५ करोड़ रुपया किसानों को सब्सिडी की शक्ल में दे ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जब तक सारे गन्ने की क्रशिंग पूरी न हो जाये कोई शुगर फैक्टरी बंद न हो । सारा गन्ना क्रश हो जाने पर ही किसी शुगर मिल को बंद किया जाये । किसानों को उनके गन्ने का पूरा पेमेंट दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाये । पेमेंट न होने से किसानों को आजकल बड़ी तकलीफ़ है । दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आज सरकार की ओर से गुदामों की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है । फैक्टरी वालों के गुदाम नहीं हैं । सरकार को चीनी के गुदामों की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । अब गेहूं के वास्ते तमाम जगह गुदामों की व्यवस्था की जाती है लेकिन हमारी चीनी को रखने के लिए जगह की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है ।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि साहब चीनी रिलीज करने से उसके दाम गिर जायेंगे । अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जरा यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह चीनी मिल मालिक कितना भारी मुनाफा कर रहे हैं । इन चीनी मिल मालिकों ने इतने दिनों के अंदर इतना पैदा

[श्री विलूति मिश्र]

कर लिया है जिसका कि कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है । एक पुरी साहब जो कि शुगर मिल एसोसिएशन के प्रेसीडेंट हैं और हमारे चौधरी साहब के जिले के हैं उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इस चीज को कहा है कि चीनी के दाम कम होने चाहिएं । टैरिफ कमिशन की कौस्ट स्ट्रक्चर ऑफ शुगर ऐंड फेयर प्राइस पेएबल टु दी शुगर इंडस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में यह बतलाया गया है कि नार्दन इंडिया में सन् १९५७-५८ में शुगर की फेयर सैलिंग प्राइस ३५-३० नये पैसे रही । बम्बई वगैरह के बारे में नहीं बतला रहा हूं । नार्दन इंडिया की बाबत उसमें बतलाया गया है । सन् ५८-५९ में ३६ रुपये ४३ नये पैसे । अब चीनी जो हमारे वहा बिकती है तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह चीनी के उद्योगपति कितना मुनाफा उठाते हैं । डी० चीनी हमारी ३६ रुपये ८१ नये पैसे के हिसाब से बिकती है जब कि सी० चीनी ३८ रुपये ५१ नये पैसे की दर से बिकती है । इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि २ रुपया और ९५ नये पैसे का शुगर मिल मालिकों को फायदा होता है । उस रिपोर्ट के तीसरे पैरे में यह दिया हुआ है :—

"The Commission has recommended that in addition to the cost of production derived from the cost schedules with reference to duration of season and rate of recovery of sugar, 12 per cent. return on employed capital should be allowed so as to provide sufficient funds for each unit to meet its commitments under bonus and gratuity, interest on borrowed capital and debentures, dividend on preference shares, managing agents' commission and income tax and finally leave a residue to large majority of the units in all regions to declare reasonable dividends'.

इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि १२ प्रतिशत का डिवीडेंड शुगर फैक्टरी वालों को दिया गया है । इसके अलावा फी मन चीनी के पीछे यह २ रुपये ९१ या ९२ नये पैसे का फायदा और हो रहा है । २५ साल से उनको प्रोटेक्शन मिल रहा है । हर मन के पीछे उनको करीब ३ रुपया एक्सट्रा दाम मिलते हैं । अब यह १२ परसेंट का मुनाफा हो और यह २ रुपये ९१ या ९२ नये पैसे का प्रति मन चीनी मिल मालिक को एक्स्ट्रा मुनाफा हो और इतने पर भी जो पुरी साहब कहते हैं कि गन्ने के दाम कम करने चाहिए तो यह मुनासिब बात नही है ।

इसके सम्बन्ध में डाइरेक्टर आफनेशनल शुगर इंस्टीच्यूट कानपुर ने यह कहा है :—

He has stated—

"Some have already carried out extensions and others are doing it. But such extensions should generally be managed from within the resources of a factory or by issue of debentures or raising the capital, and should not in any case, be a charge on the consumer. It needs, therefore, to be examined first, which factories have a case for replacement and to what extent. Secondly, whether, the depreciation allowed to them in sugar price in the last 25 years of their existence coupled *with extra profits allowed for replacement* (as in 1947-48 of Rs. 2/- per maund), and their Reserve Fund are not sufficient to cover the cost of needed replacement or if they were consumed earlier, how these sums were utilised. While it is conceded that the cost of machineries have gone up several-fold as compared to the original cost of Rs. 14 lakhs on which depreciation at 5% was allowed, but the depreciation charges of Rs. 18 lakhs (which a factory recovered in 25 years at 5 per cent.) may be in most cases sufficient to cover replacement of 1/5 of the plant (if the increase is 500%). And, probably, there would hardly be a case where more replacement than this would be necessary."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन लोगों को इतना फ़ायदा पहुंच रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी वह कहते हैं कि रिप्लेसमेंट के लिये पैसा दो। पहले वे हर मन मे दो रुपये ले रहे थे और अब लगभग तीन रुपये ले रहे हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त उनको १२ परसेंट डिविडेंड-मुनाफ़ा-दिया गया है। इसके बावजूद वह कहते हैं कि गन्ने का दाम कम होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित नहीं है कि इन पारस्थितियों में भी वह कहे कि गन्ने का दाम कम करना चाहिए।

कारखानेदार कहते हैं कि गन्ने की कीमत गिरानी चाहिए। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि नार्थ इंडिया में तो कंट्रोल है—पंजाब, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में कंट्रोल है, लेकिन साउथ में कंट्रोल नहीं है। वहां ज्यादा दिनों तक फैक्ट्रियां चलती हैं। लिहाजा साउथ में शूगर का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन और भी कम होगा। हमारे यहां भी फैक्ट्रियां ज्यादा दिन तक चलेंगी। मेरा अन्दाजा है कि साउथ में पिछले तीन, चार बरसों में फ़ैक्ट्री वालों ने नौ करोड़ रुपया कमाया है। फिर भी साउथ वाले कहते हैं कि हमको एक्सटेंशन और एक्सपैंशन के लिये मौका नहीं मिलता है। यह बहुत गैर मुनासिब बात है। मैं वहां की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहूंगा कि जो रुपया वहां के फैक्ट्री वाले कमा रहे हैं, या तो उसको सरकारी खजाने में रखा जाय, या उस से कोई डेवेलपमेंट का काम किया जाये।

सरकार खेती की तरफ जो ध्यान दे रही है, वह कागज पत्रों में है। खेतों की तरफ़ उसका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पिछली दफ़ा कहा था कि हर एक मिनिस्टर को गांवों में जाकर यह देखना चाहिए कि वहां खेती के विषय में क्या हो रहा है और हमको यह बताया जाये कि कौन मिनिस्टर किस स्टेट में यह देखने के लिये गया है। अभी डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा कि आठ नौ मिनिस्टर इस सम्बन्ध में रखा गये थ। मैं अपनी स्टेट के बात करना चाहता हूं। मेरा अन्दाजा है कि वहां की पापुलेशन ४,४३ लाख है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि १९५७ से ले कर १९६१ तक हमारे मंत्रीगण ने वहां कितनी विजिट्स कीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक आदमी के काम को देखना चाहिए कि उस ने कितनी विजिट्स की और कितनी नहीं की, वह कहां गया और कहां नहीं गया, इत्यादि।

खेती का महकमा इतना महत्वपूर्ण और जबर्दस्त है कि उस में उसी आदमी को रखना चाहिए, जिसको इस विषय का ज्ञान और जानकारी हो। यह सब को ज्ञात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कम से कम ५५ फ़ीसदी आमदनी खेती से होती है, लेकिन उसके विकास और उस की समस्याओं की ओर यथोचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। अमरीका से यहां टीम आई और चली गई लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस से इस देश की खेती को क्या लाभ हुआ? आज खेतिहार को पैरिटी प्राइस देने की जरूरत है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि कनज्यूमर को नुक्सान हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि शहर वालों और गांव वालों में से किसी को नुक्सान न हो, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि खेती में जो उत्पादन होता है, उस की कीमतों, को अन्य चीजों की कीमतों के साथ जोड़ दिया जाये। कृषि मंत्री ने इस विषय में कहा कि हम कमेटी बनायेंगे। हमको इन्फ़र्मेशन है कि शायद वह तो कमेटी बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उस कमेटी का मामला प्लानिंग कमीशन में चला गया और वहां फंस गया है। हम देखते हैं कि जब खेतिहर से सम्बन्ध रखने वाला कोई प्रश्न आता है, तो कमेटी नहीं बनाई जाती है, लेकिन जब शहर वालों, अखबार वालों और पूंजीपतियों के हित की कोई बात होती है, तो तुरन्त कमेटी बना दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मंत्रीगण हमारे सामने हाउस में कहें कि यह उनके बस की बात नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि इस में उन को थोड़ी दिक्कत है। वे कैबिनेट के मेम्बर हैं। वे कैसे रेस्पांसीबिलिटी अलग करें? लेकिन हम लोग तो उन के साथ हैं।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

इन जन-गणना की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस देश में ७१ फ़ीसदी गांवों की आबादी है, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि इस हाउस के ५०० मेम्बरों में से ३३५ गांवों के वोट पर आये हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों की पुछवाई नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कन से कम पैरिटी प्राइस के बारे में एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाया जाये, ताकि खेतिहार को उस के उत्पादन का उचित पैसा मिल सके।

श्री र० सिं० किलेदार (होशंगाबाद): श्रीमान् उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आरम्भ में ही मैं खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं.....

श्री अजराज सिंह: काहे के लिये ?

श्री र० सिं० किलेदार: .....कि उन्होंने देश में खाद्य की परिस्थिति को सुधारा है। आज से दो साल पहले यहां पर सदन के भीतर और बाहर, दोनों जगह गल्ले और शक्कर के बारे में काफ़ी होहल्ला मचता था। इस साल वैसी कोई आवाज़ नहीं सुनाई पड़ रही है और इस लिये वह हम सब की बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ उन्होंने यह सब किया है, वह देश के भीतर उत्पादन बढ़ा कर नहीं किया है। उनकी करामात इस बात में रही कि उन्होंने बड़ी भारी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न अमरीका से प्राप्त किया और उस के यहां आने के कारण देश के भीतर जो संग्रहीत गल्ला था, जो लोगों ने छिपा कर रख छोड़ा था, वह भी बाज़ार में आया और इस कारण से देश में इस वक्त गल्ले की बहुतायत दिखाई पड़ रही है। वास्तव में अगर देखा जाये, तो गत वर्ष उस के पहले वर्ष की उपेक्षा उपज कुछ कम हुई। अगर हम अपनी स्थानीय और देश के भीतर की उपज नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, तो तीन-चार साल के बाद जब पी० एल० ४८० के द्वारा यहां गल्ला आना रुक जायगा, उस वक्त देश की हालत खराब हो जायगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाए और अभी जो निश्चिन्तता हमारे सामने आ गई है खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में, उसको दूर किया जाये और निरन्तर इस बात का उद्योग किया जाये कि खाद्य-उत्पादन की उन्नति वैसे ही होती रहे, जैसी कि पहले होती थी।

मैं खाद्य मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने ये के प्रतिबन्ध को तोड़ दिया। मध्य प्रदेश में पार साल गेहूं की जो उपज हुई, उसको बाहर जाने से रोका गया, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को बहुत हानि हुई। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के नाम से जो गल्ला वहां किसानों से खरीदा गया, यद्यपि कहने के लिये तो चौदह रुपये मन के भाव उनसे लिया गया, लेकिन वास्तव में उन-के पास बहुत कम पहुंचता था। इसके पीछे बहुत से कारण थे, जिनको विस्तार से कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि अब वह मामला खत्म हो गया है। लेकिन एक बात जो सामने रखने की है, वह यह है कि जो भाव किसानों को इस वक्त मिल रहा है, खासकर मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को, जहां पर कि खेती केवल सूखी होती है, जहां ड्राई कल्टीवेशन होती है जहां पानी का कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है और उस विषय में विचार किया जाना चाहिए। कई बार यह चर्चा इस सदन में और कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी आई है। आज भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात पर ज़ोर दिया है और मेरी समझ में शायद कृषक समाज का भी यह विचार है कि इस तरह की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो कास्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन की जांच कर के इस बात को निर्धारित करे कि सबसे नीचे की प्राइस क्या हो और यदि गल्ले का भाव उससे कम होता है, तो सरकार किस प्रकार किसान की मदद करे, जो क्वांटम आफ़ प्राइस सपोर्ट तय करे।

शक्कर के सम्बन्ध में पहले जो यहां बहुत शोरो-गुल मचता था, वह समाप्त हो गया है और उस की हालत बहुत सुधर गई है।

आज हमारे देश में शक्कर की कमी नहीं है और उत्पादकों की तरफ़ से इस बारे में आग्रह किया जा रहा है कि इस के ऊपर से सब कंट्रोल हटा दिये जाये । मेरी समझ में, जैसा कि माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी का विचार है, अगर शक्कर के ऊपर से कंट्रोल हटा दिया गया, तो उसके भाव गिर जायगे । उस हालत में मिल वाले गन्ने की कीमत को कम करने के लिए जोर देंगे और अगर उसको मान लिया गया तो इसका मतलब किसानों को नुक्सान पहुंचाना होगा । यह भी एक पहलू है जिस पर आपको विचार करना है । अगर कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाएगा तो सारी की सारी शक्कर यहां के कुछ बड़े-बड़े काम करने वाले लोग खरीद करके रख लेंगे और वह भूमिगत हो जाएगी और इस तरह से कमी उत्पन्न करके वे ऊंचे भाव से बेचेंगे और बड़ा मुनाफा कमायेंगे । इस तरह से जो उपभोक्ता हैं, उनको कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी कंट्रोल है, वह ठीक है । हां उसमें सुधार की थोड़ी सी गुंजाइश है और वह अवशय होनी चाहिये । पहली बात तो यह है कि इस समय जो प्रदेशों को कोटा दिया जाता है, उसको बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिये और रेलवे मंत्रालय से आग्रह किया जाना चाहिये कि शक्कर के यातायात के लिए वह कुछ प्राथमिकता दे जिससे एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को शक्कर जल्दी पहुंचाई जा सके। आज देखने में आता है कि जहां पर शक्कर का कंट्रोल है वहां एक आदमी को कुछ सेर ही शक्कर दी जाती है और एक दिन में कुछ बोरे ही बेचे जाते हैं । जिन दूकानदारों को इस काम को करने के लिए सरकार ने नियत किया है उनको शक्कर समय पर नहीं मिलती है और इस वजह से कभी-कभी शक्कर की कमी महसूस होने लग जाती है । रेलवे द्वारा शकर ले जाने के साधन भी अभी ठीक नहीं हैं । अगर हर एक प्रदेश का कोटा बढ़ा दिया जाता है और जो रेलवे द्वारा शक्कर ले जाने का साधन है, उसमें सुधार कर दिया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूं किजो स्थिति अब पैदा हो गई है, उसमें से निकला जा सकता है और साथ ही साथ जिस तरह का कंट्रोल अभी चला हुआ है, वह बहुत ही हितकर हो सकता है । इसको हटाया नहीं जाना चाहिये और इसको रहने दिया जाना चाहिये ।

14 hrs.

शक्कर के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह भी कहना है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव को जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हमारा जो भाव है बहुत अधिक है और इसको नीचे लाने की आवश्यकता है । इसको नीचे या तो मिलों में सुधार करके लाया जा सकता है ताकि उत्पादन में खर्चा कम हो या फिर गन्ने की प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ा कर ऐसा किया जा सकता है जिससे कि जो गन्ने के अभी के भाव हैं, वे कुछ नीचे जा सकें लेकिन साथ ही साथ किसान को किसी तरह का नुक्सान न हो जैसे पहले हुआ है । जो तरीका अब है उसके जरिये से देखना चाहिये कि जो शक्कर के भाव आज हैं, उनको कैसे नीचे लाया जा सकता है । संसार के जो समुन्नत देश हैं, उनमें शक्कर का पर-कैपिटा खर्चा बहुत अधिक है और हमारे यहां बहुत कम है । यह कुछ तो मंहगाई के कारण हैं और कुछ भाव ऊंचे होने के कारण । नीचे की श्रेणी के जो गरीब लोग हैं वे इस भाव पर शकर खरीद नहीं सकते हैं, उसका उपभोग नहीं कर सकते हैं । इस वास्ते यह बहुत जरूरी है कि बिना किसान को नुक्सान पहुंचाते हुए किसी न किसी तरह से शक्कर के भाव नीचे लाये जायें ।

खाद्यान्न की आज जो स्थिति है, वह काफी आशाप्रद है । अगर यह स्थिति हमारे प्रयत्नों से आई होती, हमने अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा करके यह निश्चिंतता प्राप्त की होती तो यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात होती । परन्तु ऐसा नहीं हुआ है । गल्ला बाहर से भारत आया है और उसके साथ ही साथ भीतर जो गल्ला पड़ा हुआ था, वह बाहर निकल आया है, जिन लोगों ने इसको संग्रह करके रखा हुआ था उन्होंने बाहर निकाल दिया है । इस वास्ते इतना बड़ा संग्रह हमें दिखाई पड़ता है । यह संग्रह उत्पादन का फल न हो करके केवल श्री पाटिल साहब की

[श्री र० सि० किलेदार]

जादू की लकड़ी घुमाने के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ है। जिन लोगों ने गल्ला होर्ड करके रखा हुआ था, व्यापारियों ने या किसानों ने, उसको उन्होंने बाहर निकाल दिया है। आज स्थिति अच्छी है। लेकिन अगर हमने ज्यादा उत्पादन नहीं किया तो हो सकता है कि बाद में फिर हमेशा के लिए हमें दूसरों का मुंह देखना पड़े कि कब दूसरे देशों से वह आए और कब हमारा काम चले। आज हालत जरुर अच्छी है लेकिन इसको ऐसे ही बनाये रखने के लिए हमें सतत चेष्टा करनी होगी और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ायें। इसके दो ही तरीके हैं। एक तो यह है कि जो पड़ती भूमि है, जो अभी काश्त के नीचे नहीं है उसको काश्त के नीचे ला करके, उसको जोत करके गल्ला पैदा किया जाए। लेकिन हमारे पास जो पड़ती जमीन है वह ज्यादा मात्रा में नहीं है और जो थोड़ी बहुत है वह भी ऐसी नहीं है कि जिसके ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करने के बावजूद भी बहुत ज्यादा उपज हो सके। दूसरा तरीका यह है और इसी में हमारा कल्याण है कि जो अभी पैदावार पर एकड़ हो रही है, उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी की जाए। अगर बारीकी से देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि हमारे देश में जो औसत उपज है वह बहुत ही कम है। चार सौ या पांच सौ पाउंड के करीब मध्य प्रदेश में वह है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ज्यादा हो सकती है। मध्य प्रदेश में चूंकि सूखी खेती होती है, इस वास्ते वहां बहुत कम औसत है। अगर एक बार भी हम उसमें पानी दे दें तो उपज बहुत बढ़ सकती है। मध्य प्रदेश में इसका प्रयोग हुआ है और उससे पता चला है कि इस में एक सौ फीसदी की वृद्धि हो सकती है, चार सौ पाउंड से आठ सौ तक पैदावार जा सकती है। अगर वक्त पर पानी दिया जाता है, खाद वगैरह प्रचुर मात्रा में दी जाती है तो तीन गुना तक उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सकती है। उत्पादन बढ़ कर २ हजार पाउंड तक पहुंच सकता है। पानी का होना बहुत जरूरी है। कभी कभी कहा जाता है कुछ लोगों की तरफ से, और एक पैम्फलेट में मैंने पढ़ा भी था कि पानी की अपेक्षा फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करना कुछ सस्ता पड़ेगा और इस संकट के काल में फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग ज्यादा किया जाना चाहिये। परन्तु मुझे मालूम पड़ता है कि यह बात गलत है। फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग तभी ज्यादा फायदेमंद हो सकता है जब कि उसके लिए भरपूर पानी हो। अगर पानी नहीं होगा तो फर्टिलाइजर से अक्सर नुकसान होने का डर बना रहेगा। उससे दाना पतला पड़ जाता है और जल्दी सूख जाता है।

पानी के जो साधन हैं, बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई की योजनायें, उनके अलावा छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें, नल कूप और कुंए भी इस्तेमाल किए जा सकते हैं और ये जल्दी लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं। इनके लिए सरकार को बड़ी मात्रा मे तकावी देनी चाहिये और लोगों को इनको बनाने का प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। जितनी अधिक मात्रा में पानी दिया जाएगा उतनी अधिक मात्रा में खेती की पैदावार बढ़ेगी। जितना अधिक उत्पादन होगा उतनी ही निश्चितता की स्थिति हमारे देश में उत्पन्न होगी।

एक बात जिसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सभी यह कहते हैं कि अन्न उत्पन्न करने के लिए और अच्छी फसल उत्पन्न करने के लिए तीन, चार चीजों की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए अच्छा खेत, अच्छा बीज, अच्छी खाद और पानी की आवश्यकता है। जितनी अधिक मात्रा में पानी दिया जाएगा उतनी ही अच्छी उपज होगी। समय पर अगर बोनी हो तो निश्चित रूप से फसल अच्छी हो सकती है। अभी तक हमने भौतिक साधनों के ऊपर ही विचार किया है, इस बात का विचार नहीं किया है कि इस सब को जो करने वाला है, जो किसान है, उसका हित किसमें है, वह क्या चाहता

है।हम आज खेत के ऊपर ध्यान देते हैं, किसान के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। वह भी आखिर एक प्राणी है और वह भी कुछ आराम चाहता है। वह भी चाहता है कि जो फसल वह पैदा करे, उसका लाभ उसे मिले, उसके बाल-बच्चे आराम से रहें। पाटिल सहिब ने जब पद-ग्रहण किया था तो आरम्भ में ही एक पालिसी स्टेटमेंट दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि उनका यह उद्योग रहेगा कि किसानों को उचित कीमत मिले। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उसको उचित कीमत मिले तो उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो खर्चा उसका बैठता है, उस पर भी विचार किया जाए। अगर उसको थोड़ा मुनाफा मिलता है तो वह अपने बाल-बच्चों को पढ़ा सकेगा, अपने परिवार के लिए कपड़े लत्ते का इंतिजाम कर सकेगा, आराम का जीवन व्यतीत कर सकेगा। आज की जो कीमतें हैं उनके भीतर कहां तक इन सब बातों की गुंजाइश है, इसका अंदाजा आप खुद लगा सकते हैं। बार-बार इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाए जो यह पता लगाये कि आखिरकार गल्ला पैदा करने में या खाद्यान्न पैदा करने में कितना खर्चा बैठता है। जब तक इस तरह की कमेटी के जरिये इस बात का निर्णय नहीं होगा, तब तक आप नीचे की कीमत भी मुकर्रर नहीं कर सकेंगे . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करें।

श्री र० सि० किलेदार : दो साल में पहली बार बोल रहा हूं। पांच मिनट तो और दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा।

श्री र० सि० किलेदार : इसके लिए एक कमेटी की बहुत जरूरत है। बार-बार आप इस बात का जिक्र करते हैं, फिर भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि अधिकारीगण ऊपर के जो हैं, वे क्यों इसका विरोध करते हैं। इसको बना देने मात्र से ही किसान को आप कुछ देने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन मालूम पड़ता है कि किसान की जो हालत है, उसको आप छिपे ही रहने देना चाहते हैं, उसको बाहर आने देना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि आप समझते हैं कि अगर वह बाहर आएगी तो उनकी हालत बदल जाएगी।

मैंने देखा है कि जो आपके सीड फार्म हैं, जो डेमांस्ट्रेशन फार्म्स हैं, एक्सपेरिमेंटल फार्म्स को आप लीजिए, कोई भी प्राफिट पर नहीं चल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश की बात मैं जानता हूं वहां कोई भी फार्म ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें मुनाफा होता हो और करीब-करीब हर एक में नुक्सान हो रहा है। बड़ी-बड़ी रकमें नुक्सान में जाती हैं। सरकार के पास इतने साधन हैं, इतना पैसा है और एवरेज एरिया एक फार्म का २०० एकड़ के करीब या इससे कुछ ज्यादा बैठता है और इतना होते हुए भी वहां टोटा बैठता है। जब ऐसी बात है तो जो छोटे किसान हैं, उनको कैसे मुनाफा होगा, कैसे फायदा होगा। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस सारे मामले पर पर्दा डाला जा रहा है। लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पर्दा डालने से या दबाने से जो यह आग भीतर जल रही है यह नहीं दबायी जा सकती। वह चीज तो सामने आएगी और अब समय आ गया है कि उसको सामने आने दिया जाए। अगर आप उसको दबा कर रखेंगे तो उसमें कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है।

यहां पर उस दिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हमने तीसरी प्लान के लिए टैक्स लगाए हैं और क्योंकि वह जनता का प्लान है इसलिए उसके लिए पैसा भी जनता से ही आना चाहिए। इस देश की जनता में किसानों की संख्या ही सबसे ज्यादा है इसलिए निश्चित रूप से जो टैक्स लगाए गए हैं उनका सबसे ज्यादा भार किसानों पर ही पड़ेगा। ठीक है। उसके लिए मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन जब योजना से आमदनी होती है तो वह किसानों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती, जो नेशनल इनकम बढ़ती है प्लान के जरिए वह ऊपर

[श्री र० सिं० किलेदार]

ही रह जाती है। कुछ दिन पहिले चर्चा हुई थी कि एक कमेटी बनायी जाएगी जो यह जांच करेगी कि जो नेशनल इनकम हुई है वह अगर किसान और मजदूर के पास नहीं पहुंची तो किसके पास रह गयी। पता नहीं उस कमेटी ने क्या किया लेकिन उस नेशनल इनकम में से किसान को कुछ फायदा नहीं मिला है।

जिन चीजों की हमको गल्ला पैदा करने के लिए जरूरत होती है उन पर आपने टक्स लगा दिया है जैसे डीजल आइल है, पानी है या मशिनरी है। आप इंडस्ट्री को जिस तरह से सस्ता बिजली देते हैं वैसे एग्रीकल्चर को नहीं देते। हमको सस्ती बिजली मिलनी चाहिए जैसे कि इंडस्ट्री को मिलती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कृषि को उद्योग क्यों नहीं माना जाता जब कि यह देश का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है और जैसा कि श्री पाटिल साहब ने बतलाया इसका टर्नओवर ५००० करोड़ का है जो कि किसी भी उद्योग से ज्यादा है। लेकिन इसके बारे में जो दूसरी तरह की निगाह रहती है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। शायद इसका यही कारण है कि किसान संगठित नहीं है और उसका संगठन जल्दी नहीं हो सकता इसलिए उसकी आवाज आपके पास तक नहीं पहुंच पाती। अब समय आ गया है कि हमको विचार करना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए अगर किसान ज्यादा पैदा नहीं करेगा तो देश के लोगों को आप कहां तक बाहर से मंगा मंगा कर खिलायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें।

श्री डी०पं० शर्मा: वह किसानों की आवाज हमारे कानों तक पहुंचा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: और भी हैं जो पहुंचायेंगे।

श्री र० सि० किलेदार: अगर आप ज्यादा समय नहीं दे रहे हैं तो मैं आग्रह नहीं करता। लेकिन जो हमारे यहां गल्ला बाहर भेजने की छूट दे दी गयी है इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल एक शब्द कहना है। यह काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग द्वारा होता है। लेकिन मेरे राज्य में इस स्टेट ट्रेडिंग से किसान को लाभ नहीं हुआ। उसे उल्टा नुक्सान हुआ है। अगर यह धन्धा जो नारमल ट्रेड चैनल्स हैं उनमें रहे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। एक समय था जब कि लोग चार आने बोरे के मुनाफे से धंधा कर लेते थे। लेकिन बीच में आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ जाने के कारण काला बाजार आ गया और ये लोग काले बाजार में धन्धा करने लगे। लेकिन इसके लिए उनको दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता। अगर हम अब काले बाजार को दूर करके केवल सफेद बाजार को ही रहन दें तो यह लोग फिर थोड़े मुनाफे पर काम करने लगेंगे। जिस काम को ये लोग चार आने के मुनाफे पर कर सकते हैं उसको करने के लिए अगर सरकारी अफसर जाएगा तो दो रुपए लगेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करने से पहले इस बात पर थोड़ा सा विचार कर लिया जाए कि इसमें कितना किसान का फायदा है और कितना सरकार का फायदा होगा। केवल एक स्लोगन उठाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I see the cut motions I find that there is one cut motion in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He wants to check the rise in the price of foodgrains. Well, naturally, people living in urban areas would always like it. But before the cut is put, it is necessary to examine whether the present prices are economic or are unreasonable.

So there are two tests. One test is the parity of prices and the other test is the cost of production. I have never found any other test except these two. Let us examine whether the present prices deserve to be reduced.

I will take up the first test—the parity of prices. Sir, in 1951 taking

the base 1950 at 100, the price index of rice was 104 and in January 1961 it was 99—that is about five points less. In the case of wheat it was 96 in 1951 and in January 1961 it was 91.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): You are giving the wholesale price index figures?

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair.*]

Shri P. R. Patel: These are the wholesale price index figures. I will also tell you what the farmers got. If you take up the case of jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi, you will find that only in the case of jower it was 95 in 1951 and in January 1961 it was 114. So there is an increase in the case of jawar. Therefore if there is any increase, it is only in the case of foodstuffs consumed by poor people, and if there is any decrease in prices it is in the case of prices of foodstuff consumed mostly by urban people. Yet, Sir, the uproar is that the prices should be reduced.

Sir, let us see the parity. In 1951, in the case of other commodities the index of prices was 119.9 and in the case of all food articles together it was 113.7. In January 1961, all commodities combined it was 125.6 and food articles combined it was 116.3—and this 116.3 is because of the prices of jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi. So there is decrease in the prices of rice and wheat.

Now, if we apply the first test, what should be the prices of rice and wheat? You will be pleased to see that there is an increase of price of about 25 per cent in all commodities. Therefore, if you apply that test, then the prices of wheat and rice require to be increased.

Then, we are importing wheat under PL 480. I think it will adversely affect the agriculturist, the hon. Minister is the Minister of Agriculture and Food. He has to feed the country and remove the scarcity in the country. I think he has done the best in the interests of the country. But I must at the same time say that if he does not look to the interests of the agriculturists, perhaps, they will be hard hit. I would suggest that the price of imported wheat should be increased a little bit or the agriculturists must be given some subsidies in the prices of wheat and rice. If the price of wheat and rice is increased I would suggest that subsidy be given only to the middle-class and low-income groups so that they might get these substantial things at low prices. If at all the question of the agriculturists is to be solved, I am of the opinion that, as in America, the Government should subsidise the agriculturist by giving a subsidy for the production of wheat and rice. That way we can solve the problem.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What should be the extent of the subsidy?

Shri P. R. Patel: Well, I will say that also. If we see the increase in prices, according to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of August 1960 the prices of cotton manufactures have increased to 130 if we take 100 as the base in 1952-53. In the case of *gur*, the figure is 150, for sugar 127, iron and steel manufactures 148, timber 140 and oil cakes 139. So, there is increase in the case of all those things that are required by the agriculturists and that increase is 30 or more. Now the poor agriculturist is required to sell his wheat and rice at lower prices and he is asked to buy his requirements at higher prices. Then what would be the condition of the rural economy?

We do not see that the agriculturists get their requirements at control or fixed prices. I know that they are getting corrugated iron sheets by paying Rs. 36 per *kutcha* maund or something more. For iron also they have

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to pay more. So, for their requirements they have to pay more and their produce we take away, not by control, nor by any law, but by importing wheat in large quantities so that they may be forced to sell it at a lower price. I think this requires some consideration.

Then I will come to the cost of production. Here I will refer only to the cost of production of the mechanised farm at Suratgarh. The per acre cost of production there in 1956-57 was Rs. 183.1 and the income was Rs. 186.6 At that time all the acreage was not put under cultivation

In 1958-59 the cost of production was Rs 145.8 per acre and the income was Rs. 184.6. In 1959-60, when 26,480 acres were under cultivation, the cost of production per acre came to Rs. 121.6 and the income per acre came to Rs. 113.3 or so. Looking at these figures, if we bring all the land under mechanised cultivation, what would be the position? When we have a mechanical farm and everything is mechanised, less of labour is required yet the profit is negligible. I do not think this farm or any other farm will pay us at any time more than six per cent profit on the investment. And this we achieve when we have invested Rs. 227 lakhs in this farm as capital investment. If these big farms do not pay well, what about the small farms?

I will give the figures of small farms also. Shri N. S. Randhawa has written a very interesting article in the Government monthly, *Agricultural Situation in India*, and he has given some figures. These figures are not his own but those obtained as a result of the survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, in collaboration with the Research Programmes Committee on Planning Commission. So, this was an official investigation, and this shows that for a farm up to 5 acres the cost of production per acre is Rs. 239.9 and the income is Rs. 200.5. So there is loss. In a farm with 5 to 10 acres, the expenditure per acre is Rs 202.7 whereas the income is Rs. 185.7. For a farm with 10 to 20 acres the expenditure is Rs 180.2 and the income is Rs. 172.9 For a farm with 20 to 50 acres the expenditure is Rs. 154.5 and the income is Rs. 154.4. Sir, agriculturists having a farm of 50 acres do not make any profit; they make both ends meet according to the present prices. In this case also, the labour put in by the agriculturist and his family members is not considered. If you consider that also, it would be a losing proposition.

Now, this being the position, if anybody in the country asks "what about the reduction of prices?", I would say that person is unaware of the agricultural economy. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect and give farmers proper, economic and reasonable prices. If there is any price difference for cotton cloth, that matter is referred to the Tariff Commission. If there is any difference between the price demanded and offered for iron and steel, that matter is referred to the Tariff Commission. If there is any quarrel over the wages of the employees, that is referred to some commission. So far as the prices of agricultural products are concerned, even though a promise was given on the floor of the House by the hon. Minister, that matter is not referred to a commission, and I would say that, with all his sympathy for them, he is not able to implement the promise that he has given on the floor of the House.

That is because of the Planning Commmission. With due respect for the intelligence of the people in the Planning Commission, I must say that they know nothing of agriculture and they have little knowledge of rural economy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, please include the hon. Minister in the Planning Commission.

Shri P. R. Patel: Because of that even though we spent money on our two Plans, they have not been so profitable to the rural part of the country, and specially to the agriculturists. I do not know why my hon. friend there speaks out. If there is any question for the labour's wages, bonus, this or that, he jumps out, but for the agriculturists he has to say against them.... (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a good suggestion which should be accepted..... (*Interruption*).

Shri P. R. Patel: I appeal to the agriculturists of the country not to vote for those who are against the interests of the agriculturists in the coming elections.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And also for those who change their colours.

Shri P. R. Patel: Lastly my Communist friend wanted that cows should be slaughtered, that they are useless and that we have not got sufficient fodder also.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I only gave my support to Shri Krishnappa.

Shri P. R. Patel: I do not think that my good friend and his Party will ever come in power in this country, but if they come in power they will say that there are useless, old, exhausted people who are not wroking usefully and that there is shortage of food so why they should not be slaughtered.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: There is a difference between human-beings and animals.

Shri P. R. Patel: I hope my hon. friend will not speak these things when he goes home

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does he know that quite a number of persons in India eat beef in spite of him?

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, food is the most important need of our people and agriculture is the biggest industry of our country. It is, therefore, important that steps should be taken to improve this industry and to improve the food position. But, unfortunately, even though two Plans have gone and so much hullabaloo is made about increasing the food production, the fact remains that our food production is not going up to the desired extent. The figures that have been given in Food Ministry's report shows that in 1958-59, that is, year before last while the food production was 75 million tons, in the year under review i.e., 1959-60 it is only 71 million tons. It can be said, as it has been said in the report, that the production has gone down because of the vagaries of nature and because the rains failed. But when production goes up, they say, "It is because of our efforts and our Plans". Actually the fact remains that in our country the vagaries of nature will always play their part in the matter of food production. The question is: What positive steps have been taken by the Government and with what effect to counteract the vagaries of nature and to increase production

It is true that in the First Five-Year Plan a lot of money was spent on agriculture, on paper at least, and the same has been done in the Second Plan too. But what has been the result? I beg to submit that the outcome of all that expenditure and of all that effort has not been commensurate with the needs of the country or with the money spent. If the present approach continues in future too, they will have no result. Actually, there has been more stress on showpieces rather than on the actual needs of the country. For example, a great amount of money has been spent on irrigation works. There are so many big dams. But then what has been the result. The water from the Bhakra Dam has, of course, irrigated certain areas, but then there are big

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areas in Punjab and Rajasthan which are still not getting any water. There is politics in the distribution of water also. In the Gurgaon and Rohtak districts, which are the backward distracts of Punjab, there is no water. The Bhakra water is also going to areas which have already enough water.

Then there is the question of Rajasthan. The Chairman of the Water Commission, Shri Kanwar Sain, has said that Rajasthan will be a new State, that a new heaven will be born in Rajasthan when Rajasthan Canal comes into operation. But the question is whether it will ever come into operation. The available surplus water has been given away to Pakistan and for ten years more there will not be enough water for us to give to Rajasthan. We expected that the hon. Food Minister should have protested to the hon. Prime Minister for having signed that Canal Water Treaty which almost bartered away Indian interests to Pakistan for the wishful friendship of Pakistan which is never going to come. We have bartered away our own interests to starve our own lands which so badly need water from Indian rivers.

Then, whatever water we have got is not properly utilised. I know fully well that in Jammu and Kashmir State, a lot of money has been spent. I have been living in that State. I know that that State was never deficit in rice. In Kashmir Valley there is no dearth of water. There is not much need for irrigation works there. But all the money is being spent there. In Jammu area which is the Kandi area, which needs water and where small irrigation schemes can increase production, no attention is being paid.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I correct the hon. Member as far as the Kandi area is concerned? I come from that area and I know that the Kathua feeder canal is coming up very nicely and we are very happy and proud about it.

Shri Balraj Madhok: For the last five years they are digging up that canal and are telling the people of Jammu that the canal is being built, but it has not been built so far. The fact remains that in the Jammu and Kashmir State they have simply discriminated against the Jammu people even though the rivers Chenab, Jhelum and Ravi are there. If small irrigation schemes are taken up there, all that land can be irrigated and production can be increased. What we need actually is more stress on small irrigation schemes. It is only through these schemes that production can be increased. Of course, it is said in the report that more stress is being laid on them and more money is being given for those schemes, but I think that is not enough. We can actually scrap some of these big schemes and divert that money to small schemes which can be prepared in six months time and whose result can be found out quickly.

For the increase in the production of food we have to depend actually on the cultivator and on the means that are available to him. It is no use saying that we should mechanise agriculture. Mechanisation of agriculture is not possible in this country. We have not enough land. Most people have not got more than five or ten acres of land. There tractors cannot be used. Therefore what is more important is that we should try to improve our agriculture through the implements that are available to the common man. If that is done, if the common cultivator is enthused and if he is properly educated, he can do wonders. We have the case of Punjab. When partition took place, Punjab was a deficit State. But within ten years it has become a surplus State, not because there have been more tractors or more irrigation plans but because the cultivator has put in more labour because he has

been enthused. If this can be done elsewhere also, things can be improved.

I have travelled widely in eastern U.P. and Bihar. I found people carrying on irrigation through *dhenkali*. The water level there is not very low and Persian wheels and such other means can easily be introduced. But they are not being introduced. If money can be given to them, it can be given to them as loans and that way production can be increased. The same is true of implements.

Then there is the question of cattle wealth. If we want better production, we should have better ploughing In Punjabi there is a well known saying:

दब के वाह
रज के खाह

It means that you plough deep and you will have better production. But you can have deep ploughing only if you have better cattle. But where are the cattle? They are being destroyed in this country.

Some hon. Communist friends here say that we should kill cows and our friends on the other side are opposing them. But I ask Congress Members: What are they doing to save the cow? They protest against the Communist Members. We have nothing to blame the Communist Members. They stand for that. But I ask Congress Members what they are doing. They protest when the Communist members say that cows should be killed, but what have they done to stop cow killing in the country? You have put cow protection in the Directive Principle in the Constitution. You say that Gandhiji said that cow killing should be stopped. But cow killing is going on; rather, it has increased. I say cows are being killed and in large numbers than ever before. It is not the old cows that are being killed but it is the young and better type of cows that are being killed because they are killed for beef. It is only young cows which are slaughtered.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): It is Shri V. P. Nayar's food.

Shri Balraj Madhok: It is not his food; it is playing to the gallery. Therefore I say that animal husbandry is good but animal husbandry has to be improved not for meat. Meat is not the staple food of our country. It will never become the staple food of this country. The staple food of this country is cereals, wheat and rice. We can improve fisheries. We can improve cattle. But the stress has to be laid mainly on agriculture, mainly on food.

Then they say that old cows are a burden. There are facts to prove that they are not a burden. Cow dung and other material that comes out of them more than compensate for the money or the fodder that they take. To say that there are more animals in this country is also wrong. I have with me comparative figures which show that in other countries, for example, in Denmark, Argentine and Australia, they have more cattle per square mile and per 100 people than we have in our country. We should disabuse our minds that we have more cattle. Actually, we do not have more cattle. Only the quality of our cattle is poor. We can and should improve the quality with little effort. In the report it is said *that gosadans* have been opened. But what is the condition of these *gosadans*? For example, there is a *gosadan* near Ludhiana. Only two months back hundreds of cows died there simply because they could not stand the winter. There was no shelter for them; there was no fodder for them. What is the fun of opening such *gosadans*? If you open *gosadans* you should pay proper attention to the cattle there. Simply to say on paper that we have opened this, we have opened that is of no use.

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Besides food production and animal husbandry, there is one important question. That is vanaspati. The report says that vanaspati production has gone up from 3:17 lakh tons to 3·33 lakh tons. Government takes pride in this. It is not a matter for pride; it is a matter for shame. We are trying to encourage a thing which is harmful, according to medical men. In this House there was a discussion on this subject and many Congressmen opposed it. Still production of vanaspati is being encouraged. It was said that a committee has been appointed which is holding meetings, and research is going on, to find a suitable colour for vanaspati. But so far they have not found out a colour. There are as many as fourteen national laboratories in India; there are so many scientists and a large amount of money is being spent on research. But so far none of our scientists and none of our laboratories has been able to find a colour for vanaspati. It is simply a matter of shame for the country. The actual fact of the matter is that they have no will for it; they do not want to find a colour for it, because vanaspati is an industry of the big people. They make money and some other people also share in it. Because of this big money, no colour has been found out for vanaspati. I say that it should be the first duty of the Government to find a colour for vanaspati, because vanaspati is being mixed with ghee and large scale adulteration is going on, as a result of which people's health is being spoiled.

Referring to the welfare of government servants, this report says that welfare officers have been appointed. Actually, the condition of the government employees is very bad. In Delhi there are a large number of employees in the Food Department. They live in Sevanagar, Pusa Institute and other colonies. I would request the hon. Minister to visit these areas to find out for himself how these people live. You have built houses for the Class IV employees. They are just like hovels. There is only one room and a kitchen. In these quarters there is no ventilation, no water, no electricity. You charge very high rent from them. This is not the way of welfare. Welfare is not meant only for those who have cars, or reside in bungalows. If you really believe in the welfare of your employees, you should look to the welfare of the small man, the class IV servants and lower division clerks particularly. It is they whose welfare should be looked after.

In New Delhi and near-about areas, there are so many Class IV employees' colonies. But the quarters in them are neither electrified nor provided with protected water supply. What is the reason? We are getting so much electricity from Bhakra and many houses are being electrified. But the Class IV government employees have not got electricity so far; they have not got water-supply; they have no separate latrines in their quarters. This is something which is very bad. If you really believe in welfare, you should look to the welfare of these people.

Then, Sir, this report makes a reference to the Rudrapur University.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): How do these come in this debate?

Shri Balraj Madhok: It is all given in this report.

It has been said that we have opened a University at Rudrapur. It is good that colleges and universities are being opened. But what is the kind of training that is being given? I challenge any inspector, or agricultural graduate coming out of that university to take a piece of land, develop it and produce more out of it. He cannot do it. Your are opening farms wherein you employ agricultural graduates. There they have the means, they have fertilisers, they

have implements, which are not available to the common man. Because of these advantages which are not available to the common man, they are able to get increased production.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I correct the hon. Member, Sir? Rudrapur University is in my constituency. It has been working only for the last four months. The system there is that the student will cultivate the land and he will be paid out of the earnings of the land. Therefore it is not correct to say that he has not learned enough. Within four months nobody can learn much.

Shri Balraj Madhok: I am glad that Rudrapur University has been opened; so many colleges have been opened and all sorts of training is given. What I say is that that training is not practical. The fact is that these agricultural graduates work with implements which are not available to the common man. If you want modern knowledge to be imparted to the common man you should open small model farms where the seeds, the manure and the implements that would be available to the common man are used. The agricultural graduates and scientists should be able to demonstrate that with these they will be able to produce more. Then only these farms can serve as a model for the common man. But if you use such seeds, such implements and such manures as are not available to the common cultivator. These farms cannot be model for them. Then these farms will be only a waste of money and nothing else. So many of these farms have been opened. They are not doing much and, as my friend Shri Patel said, the cost of production there is not such as can be an encouragement for food production in the country.

Then in regard to cash crops I wish to say something. Much of the land is being diverted to cash crops. You cannot avoid it, because they bring money. Thus on one side the best land is being diverted to cash crops, and on the other side food production cannot be increased unless you bring more land into cultivation. So there is a lop-sided development. There must be some kind of co-ordination in this respect. Everybody feels that food is important and that we should not depend on imports. So there must be co-ordination to see that all the best land is not diverted to cash crops. I happened to go to South India, on the Tungabhadra side, and I found that all the irrigated area was under sugarcane. When I asked them the reason for this they said "Because it bring more money". That is all right. But if you go on growing sugarcane and other cash crops in all the lands and do not have food, naturally we will have to depend on imports. For any country to depend wholly on imports for its food is not good. And particularly for a country like India which is faced with foreign danger, from China and Pakistan. If we depend on imports, a time may come when imports may not be possible. A war may come, something else may happen. It is therefore important that we should become self-sufficient in food as early as possible. And we can become self-sufficient only if the wholesale diversion of good land to cash crops is stopped.

In cash crops we are producing sugar. And we have been told that there has been an increase in sugar production. What is the result? Stocks are accumulating. We are giving some subsidy or rebate to the factories. So the factories are gaining. We are giving licence to some traders. Without licence there can be no trade in sugar. But these licences are given to the favourites of the ruling party and they are making money. The people who were formerly living on the sugar trade are deprived of their work. Sugar prices in India are very high and therefore surplus sugar cannot be easily exported. For purposes of export the prices should be competitive. But that is not the position

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now. It is therefore no use keeping big stocks. Therefore, I would recommend to the hon. Minister to see if this kind of control cannot be removed and free trade allowed. If there is free trade many people can make use of it. At present they are not able to do so even though there is enough of sugar in the country.

I hope that the few observations that I have made will be taken note of and that something will be done about them.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: (Kumbakonam): The good harvests of the current season should not create in us apathy towards the problems of agriculture. We must remember what happened in 1954. The balance of food production and consumption is a very delicate one. A slight tilt on one side, as for example a ten per cent deficit, is enough to create a crisis in supply. What is equally important is that a surplus of ten per cent on the other side is likely to create a crisis of prices. In each case it is the quantity that matters. Actually the estimate is about 76 million and odd tons, and ten per cent of that will be nearly 7 million and odd tons. We have to remember that it is not the percentage that matters but the quantity that is important. Therefore, considering that our production is in the neighbourhood of 76 million tons, a ten per cent imbalance would mean a little more than 7 million tons. It has to be brone in mind that it is a large quantity which may cause a real tilting of the balance.

Having said that I wish to emphasise that the harvests of the present season which mean near-surplus are not completely the result of permanent improvements of production techniques. What I mean is that for this we cannot say that the Ministry has been completely responsible, though they deserve our congratulalion tons. It has to be borne in mind tions. This is also due to some extent to the absence of floods and droughts in some areas. The need, therefore, for treating the problems of agricultural production as of primary importance in a country like India exists today as actually as ever before. The problems of agriculture have, therefore, to be normalised and pegged to fit into a daily economic pattern—to use the usual technical word, a diurnal pattern—and should not be made to alternate between one or the other crisis, that is, the crisis of surplus that threatens prices and the crisis of deficit that threatens supply.

I would submit that it is therefore very important that a permanent nexus has to be established on a proper basis insofar as production, storage, import and sales are concerned. I wish to emphasise that these are the main heads to be borne in mind.

I wish also to point out that our production has to be made scientific. I congratulate the Ministry, because every day improvements are being made in that direction. In that connection we have to remember that there must be a field-to field soil survey, and analyses while establishing the basis of fertiliser supply. We must have many touring technical teams to tour the countryside for this purpose. There is no doubt that our failure to correlate the input-output ratio results in a wasteful use, especially when we are reaching higher levels of production, and the ratio is adverse to output at each successive level. The improvements in production should be concentrated on multi-favourable areas.

I am aware that Agriculture is a State subject. Still I wish to make these observations, and with your leave, at the end of the remarks that I shall make within the time allotted to me, I hope to suggest how there can be a co-ordination between the Union and the States in this respect.

So far as storages are concerned I wish to say something, because to me

it is rather important. Storages should be decentralised. The creation of huge urban storages in a hot, tropical and humid area like ours is just to invite loss. There must be a village storage system, and this should be promoted and linked up with a decentralised credit structure. Co-operative agencies are suitable for production credit; but it may also be noted that joint stock banks are also suitable for sale-storage credit. Many of these banks have to be encouraged to build storage godowns in rural areas not only for their own benefit, but also to help in the national reconstruction.

I now come to the buying and selling by Government and by governmental agencies. The storage referred to by me just now should be linked to a policy of optional Government buying and selling at stated levels of prices. To strive for and establish stability of prices is much more important to be taken note of than the high price. I find the hon. Minister, Shri Krishnappa, remarking that he thought I was going to say the opposite. The price levels should be announced for at least two or three successive seasons. What I have stated so far will enable us to establish a normal production-*cum*-storage-*cum*-sale nexus which should be the economic pattern of agriculture in a vast country like ours with a vast population.

The Ministry of Agriculture is at the moment presided over by an energetic Minister who is a man of ideas also. It behoves the Minister and the Government to see to it that there is a supervisory arm in the various regions. Today we do not have much of this supervision. There is an appreciation that the various Advisers of the Planning Commission—I find reference has been made to them—are like radio *"antenne"*, that is functioning and projecting from Delhi. I do not know whether they sufficiently tour the regions of production. They appear to check the schemes and the money spent at administrative and governmental level and are concerned mainly with the compilation of statistical data and figures. That is not sufficient. The Agriculture Ministry should have Advisers region-war. There must be one Adviser for wheat, one for rice. I would suggest that a line may be drawn from Bombay to Calcutta. The area south of that can be treated as the rice area, and the area north of the Bombay-Calcutta line can be taken as the wheat area. The duty of these Advisers should be not only to watch and tour as Advisers but also to see to it that the various plans are progressed on the fields. Reference has actually been made to the actual fields not being taken much into account. I do not think it is correct. We have taken care about that. These Advisers will also act as the necessary liaison between the Centre and the States so far as the executive end is concerned.

I wish to refer in this connection to the Aduthurai package scheme in Tanjore District of Madras State. I think many Members have been there. It is a very good example of co-ordinated effort.

May I, in passing, refer to the increase in the acreage so far as agriculture is concerned? I am happy to note that we are seeking to achieve increased area, from a net irrigated area of 70 million acres at the end of the Second Plan to about 90 million acres at the end of the Third Plan. It is also proposed to cover about 40 million acres by dry farming technique. In unirrigated areas large-scale soil conservation measures are to be taken. I believe the tentative target here is about 13 million acres.

Having said that, I wish to refer to the population problem. There is no doubt that this is one of the greatest problems facing the country today. In some States like Kerala, West

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Bengal, U.P. and Bihar the population increase appears to have outstripped the resources of food production. With the present rate of increase in population, more and more States are likely to join the ranks of the over-populated areas.

The production of foodgrains in 1947-48, the first year after the advent of independence, was only 52 million tons. This increased to 65.8 million tons in 1955-56. It is generally agreed that the population is increasing at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. So by 1965-66 it will be about 480 millions. Then the requirements of that population in 1965-66, based on a per capita computation will be 15 ounces of cereals and 3 ounces of pulses per day. Calculated at that rate we will have to produce about 100 million tons. We are now reaching about 80 million tons, and there is likely to be a shortfall. I have no doubt that the Ministry will make efforts to catch up with the population situation.

Having said that, I will say one or two words about the irrigation schemes, minor irrigation schemes, which are progressing well. I am glad to see on page 2 of the Summary given by the Ministry the following:

> "To accelerate the tempo of minor irrigation schemes, the provision for minor irrigation in 1960-61 was raised from Rs. 21.94 crores to Rs. 27.94 crores during the year."

And I find during the Second Plan period the various GMF schemes will go up to Rs. 100 crores and there is a target of acreage of 9 million additional acres under minor irrigation schemes. I also find that 2 lakhs new open wells are being opened and 3,000 filter-point tubewells are expected to be constructed, as well as 40,000 open wells to be bored or deepened. This is all to the good. But the Ministry also must see to it that many of the tanks which get silted up, especially in South India, are taken up for repairs. I know that most of the States are attending to it, but if there is a co-ordinated effort and a drive from the Centre it will be better so far as silting of tanks and canals is concerned. This is very important.

Some reference has been made to the import of foodgrains under PL 480 from America. We are getting 16 million metric tons of wheat and 1 million metric tons of rice over the period from 1960 to 1964. While this is very useful to us, we certainly have to think of the days when we will not have this sort of help from abroad, and in this connection I will say this with regard to balanced diet, and that is rather important. I find that attempts are being made to educate people so far as diet is concerned. But getting some sort of a professorial man, a pedantic person, to go and ask people who eat rice to take to ragi or wheat will only annoy them. Then even those who do not eat rice will start eating rice! What is more important is to impress upon them the nutritional value of things. I find the healthy substitute for cereals will be tuber crops like potato, sweet potato and tapioca which are cheap and which can be easily grown. It is also necessary that larger efforts should be put in this regard, so far as the diet of the average man and woman is concerned, about the change-over from the diet loaded with cereals to one that is more balanced with vegetables and the like. I am not going to suggest what my learned friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, is suggesting—that it will not cook in India, it may cook elsewhere. He would like to suggest the wholesale slaughter of cattle which, he thinks, are too many. There is another point of view that that cattle helps us in giving fertilisers. But whatever it is, very few of us have got the mental make-up of Shri Nayar and we will not be able to adumbrate theories with regard to beef eating. I wish him all luck in his own venture.

15 hrs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The State from which the hon. Member comes consumes the largest quantity of beef. Does he know that?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I find that the progress of the Ministry has been uniform and I congratulate the Ministry for the good work they are doing. I find that they must have more and more co-ordinated effort and I repeat, as I told the House at the very beginning, that agriculture is a State subject, but by a proper lead and by dynamism—I hope all this co-ordination will become possible.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to intervene at this stage to reply to some of the points that have been raised by hon. Members and also to some of the cut motions that have been moved in this House. I am happy to follow my hon. friend, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, with whose seasoned and very instructive speech, I must say, I broadly agree.

While intervening last time in the course of discussions on this Ministry's demands for grants, I had occasion to remark that there was less of tension on the food front. This time, I go a step further and I claim that there is confidence on the food front, and several factors have contributed to it.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Is it 'confidence' or 'complacency'?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not complacency. My hon. friend is perhaps a little new to the proceedings of the House. If he just waits for a moment—he had not the occasion to hear me before—if he has some patience to wait for a moment, he will be able to see that neither I am complacent nor the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is.

Sir, the present position of easiness and comfort has been the effect of several factors. The primary factor, as the hon. House knows, is of course the record production of foodgrains this year. Although no firm figures are available, it has been estimated that the production will not be below 76 million tons, if at all, it will be only above 76 million tons. The rice production has been 33.7 million tons. The estimates of other crops have not yet come from all States. From the available information, it appears that wheat production may be about 10 million tons as against 9.7 million tons last year. About millets, I concede, it has not shown such a satisfactory performance as wheat or rice. Looking back to the last ten years, we can legitimately be proud of our achievements. Nature has been kind, but all the same it also shows that the steps that have been taken by the Agriculture Ministry, by the Irrigation and Power Ministry, all these Ministries, for increasing the food production are bearing fruit. There can be no doubt about that fact at all. Ten years back, looking at the figures, I find the rice production was only 21 million tons and that has gone up to 33.7 million tons. Going broadly by these figures, it indicates an increased production of more than 50 per cent. Now, take wheat. In 1951-52 the production was only 6 million tons and now we are producing 10 million tons. All foodgrains taken as a whole, the total production in 1951-52 was 51.2 million tons—roughly 51 million tons—and this year, as I have already stated to the hon. House, it will not be below 76 million tons. It also indicates that there has been a considerable increase—to the extent of about 50 per cent. But, all the same we want to be rather conservative in our estimates. Although this is for a period of ten years, we have taken it that the foodgrains production has gone up by only 31 per cent because we want to make allowance for all the inaccuracies in the estimates and the statistics that may have appeared in the first period of last decade.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Sir, my hon. friend, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman has said that according to the 1961 census, the population is about 438 millions. That shows an increase of 21.5 per cent over 1951 census. Based on a conservative estimate, the index of foodgrains production has shown an increase of about 30 per cent. This rate of increase in food production during the last decade has been somewhat higher than that in the population. However, in the eastern region comprising Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, while population during the last decade has increased by 25 per cent, the increase in production has been only about 19 per cent. I hope that there has been a shift in the eastern region also. In West Bengal, for example, the production of rice has increased by 12 lakhs tons from that of last year. So, we believe that the eastern region also will fall in line with the rest of India in the matter of foodgrains production.

I may also state here that we have not forgotten or ignored the aspect of increase in the population in framing our targets for the Third Five Year Plan. According to the Third Five Year Plan, the target of production in 1965-66, as the hon. House knows, is about 100 million tons. That was based on the fact that the population would be about 433 millions. But, the actual figures indicates that the population would be 438 millions. Going by the figures of 438 millions, our population in the year 1965-66 will be about 490 millions. It was originally estimated to be 480 millions. Now, it is estimated to be 490 millions. And this 100 million tons target, we believe, will give a per capita availability of about 17½ ounces, both foodgrains and pulses taken together—it may be roundabout 15 ounces as far as cereals are concerned and about 2½ ounces as far as pulses are concerned. So, all together it will be about 17½ ounces and we think that it will not be inadequate to meet our requirements.

Before I answer the criticism that has been levelled against the Ministry by Shri V. P. Nayar, who initiated the discussion, I would also like to mention the level of prices existing because that is something which the House has to be apprised of. Although the position is comfortable, the House will naturally ask me to indicate the latest level of prices that is existing. My hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in his cut motion has referred to the soaring prices and the failure of the Ministry to arrest the prices.

My hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel, who, in fact, takes a legitimate pride in the fact that he is a farmer....

Shri V. P. Nayar: So-called.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He is a real farmer Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He is here for nine months in the year. How can he be a farmer?

Shri A. M. Thomas: He has just refuted the arguments that have been advanced by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. So, the one speech cancels the other speech.

During the week ending the 1st April, 1961, the index number of wholesale prices of wheat was 90.7 as compared to 92 during the corresponding period of last year. The index number of wholesale prices of rice declined from 115.3 in August, 1960, to 100.9 during the week ending the 1st April, 1961. During the corresponding period of last year, it may be noted that the index number was 106.3. Taking cereals as a whole, the present index, taking into account all the fluctuations that have just appeared, is 99.9 during the week ending the 1st April, 1961, as compared to 103.1 during the corresponding period of last year.

Of course, prices are even now prevailing at a high level in certain

regions, but taking the country as a whole, it can now be claimed that the prices are at a reasonable level; and at the same time, I would like to disabuse the impression that some hon. Members may carry, namely that the prices have come down to unremunerative levels or to levels where it is not possible for the farmer to cultivate his fields.

Before I answer the criticisms of Shri V. P. Nayar on the PL-480 Agreements, with special reference to the latest one which was entered into on 3rd May, 1960, it is also necessary for me—since some hon. Members have already referred to it—to refer to the justifiability or otherwise of increasing imports in spite of the increase in production. If I am able to establish that the Ministry is justified in its policy of increasing the imports in spite of the increase in production, then, according to me, fifty per cent of the arguments that have been levelled against it by my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar will automatically fall to the ground.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Only 50 per cent.

Shri A. M. Thomas: All right, let it be even 60 per cent that remains.

The fact has to be admitted that there is increase in population, and increase in population not at the level originally contemplated but at a much higher level. We thought that there would be a population in 1960-61 to the extent of 431 millions to 433 millions, but the latest figure that we have in regard to the population is 438 millions.

The second fact to be borne in mind is that there is considerable improvement in the purchasing power as a result of the several development plans that we have undertaken. Thirdly, there is need for the building-up of buffer stocks to regulate prices. If once it is admitted, and that has to be admitted, that food price is basic to the country's economy, then, the utmost vigilance is necessary on that front, and foodgrains have to be made available in adequate quantities, and it is also necessary to guard against wide fluctuations in food prices.

I shall now examine the criticism that has been levelled against the PL-480 agreement by my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar. It may kindly be borne in mind that nobody has characterised the PL-480 agreement as an instrument of American charity. We do not want charity. Nobody has claimed that it is as a result of American charity that this PL-480 agreement has been entered into.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Has my hon. friend read the Preamble?

Shri A. M. Thomas: If you read the preamble, which I believe my hon. friend has gone through, because he has just made a reference to it in his speech, then you will find that the very preamble of this agreement emphasises that this is a mutually advantageous arrangement.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is sharing the American excess produce.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It affords an opportunity to America to meet its problem of abundance. That is made mention of in this agreement. They want to give stability to the American agriculture. At the same time, the fact should not be forgotten that it ensures the continuing development and progress of the recipient country, namely our own country, India. In the balance, if my hon. friend has gone through the provisions of this agreement carefully, it would be very easy for him to find that it is weighted heavily in favour of the recipient country. We have secured the best advantageous terms, terms under the like of which imports were impossible from other countries. My hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar said that we had not tried to find out whether it was possible to have imports on such terms from other countries. We have tried, and I might categorically state

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

that it was impossible to get imports from other countries on such advantageous terms as we have got from America under this PL-480 agreement.

In the first place, therefore, if imports are necessary—and large imports are necessary—to keep the price level, and to have a good sizable buffer stock, then, we have necessarily to import, but we have no foreign exchange for that purpose. So, the most important fact that we have to bear in mind in this connection is that we pay for these imports in currency of our own; the payment is to be made in rupees.

With regard to the utilisation of this amount also, we have to remember the special advantages that we have got. Under the previous PL-480 agreements, 80 per cent of the counterpart funds for these PL-480 imports, was to be utilised for advancing to the recipient country either by way of loan or by way of grant. This time, it has been increased to 85 per cent. I think my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar does not want to hear me, because I see him writing something.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am taking notes of the hon. Minister's speech.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Probably, he does not want to hear, because he finds that this is definitely more advantageous, that is, this agreement which he characterised as pernicious and the worst of its kind. It will be found that 85 per cent of the amount has been set apart for being advanced to the recipient country, 50 per cent of it as grant and 50 per cent of it as loan. Out of the other 15 per cent, 10 per cent is to be used for American expenditure, and 5 per cent is for investment by the U.S. Government through private industries within the country, so that 90 per cent of the counterpart funds is available for development within the country, and that is a fact which has to be borne in mind.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Only 10 per cent is to be returned? Actually, it is 42½ per cent.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall come to that presently.

My hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar has said that this will lead to inflation and other things. Perhaps, he would have been influenced by some of the articles that I myself had occasion to see, articles by Mr. Shenoy and others.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I quoted only the American economist from the FAO.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be denied that the immediate effect of these PL-480 imports is anti-inflationary. That cannot be denied, because, now, we sell this imported quantity, and then withdraw the money which is being circulated within the country. So, the immediate effect of these PL-480 imports is, no doubt, anti-inflationary in character.

The next question that arises is this. What is its effect in the subsequent utilisation for economic development within the country? For this, one fact that has to be borne in mind is this, namely that the PL-480 counterpart funds have also been taken into consideration in estimating or calculating the resources for the Third Five Year Plan. The PL-480 counterpart funds are not over and above the resources that we have taken into account for financing the Third Five Year Plan, but it is within the resources for the Third Five Year Plan itself that these counterpart funds have got a place. And what are these counterpart funds utilised for? They are for development within the country, for projects, which, I do not think my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar himself might consider to be not desirable.

My hon. friend, before going through the FAO publication should

also have gone through the pamphlet entitled External Assistance, which has been circulated by the Ministry of Finance to each and every hon. Member. You will find that out of this counterpart fund, projects such as the Chambal project, Hirakud project, Damodar Valley project, Nagarjunasagar projects, Kosi project, Tungabhadra project and so many other projects have been financed. You will also find that even in respect of the 5 per cent that has been set apart under what is called the Cooley amendment, that amount is to be utilised for development within the country. Among the concerns which have been financed are the Mysore Cement, Hindustan Aluminium Corporation and Premier Tyres Limited. Premier Tyres Limited is in the State of Kerala and as much as Rs. 30 lakhs have been set apart for that concern. Looking at all this, it can never be disputed that this is perhaps a most advantageous agreement.

Supposing for argument's sake—that is impossible, as I have already stated—that we might be able to import foodgrains for our own currency, what about the shipping freight? Under the PL-480 agreement, 50 per cent of the freight that is carried in U.S. flag vessels can be paid in rupees, and that will form part of the PL-480 funds. That will come to as much as Rs. 40 crores. So taking all these things into consideration, the remark made by my hon. friend is quite unjustified.

My hon. friend referred to the fact that there are other features of this agreement, that the amount is payable in 40 years and the interest is 4 per cent. He made much of the disparity in prices. I agree that Australian wheat is a little cheaper than American wheat. You will find that we have also taken into account the quality of the wheat that we import. Of course, the Australian white wheat is good for flour milling purposes and other things. It is not fit for long storage and it is liable to weevil infestation. But the American wheat bulk of our import is the hard winter wheat, capable of storage for a long time. Also, in the matter of protein content and other things, it is much better than the Australian wheat.

So that we have to take into account the quality also. Take, for example, the Canadian wheat. Its price is higher than that of the U.S. wheat. All the same, people import it. I read in today's papers that Canadian wheat, which is high-priced, has been imported by China to the extent 2 million tons and they are going to import another 2 million tons, payment being in dollars, not in their currency.

It may also be borne in mind that the American wheat which they sell in the world market—apart from the sales they effect under PL-480—carries the same price, so that it was not possible to get wheat from America at any price lower than what we have paid. On all these grounds, I have to state that my hon. friend's arguments will not stand scrutiny for a moment.

Of course, I must sympathise with my hon. friend. He has, in spite of the absence of his leaders in the House, been holding the fort with competence on behalf of his Party. And when he does that, he has necessarily also to put forward the point of view of his Party. I do not grudge that privilege to my hon. friend. But I must say that this import has largely helped us to be in a position of strength, to have so much confidence on the food front, as I have already stated. We do not now find such agitations as we used to in West Bengal and other places. My hon. friend will naturally be disappointed in that there is absolutely no scope for agitations of the kind that we have seen in previous years.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: And that too when elections are approaching.

Shri A. M. Thomas: My hon. colleague reminds me that this is the position especially when elections are approaching.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is his view on beef eating?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the few minutes I have left, I will touch upon one or two other aspects referred to by some hon. Members. Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman referred to the necessity of the Food Ministry adopting a policy which would be helpful in effecting a diversification of our food habits. He also reminded us that it is no good saying that people who are taking rice should take wheat and people who are taking wheat must take millets and so on; there is no use saying such things unless you are able to convince the public that it is in their own interest to have a diversification of their food habits. I need not emphasise that this diversification is desirable with a view to making the diet nutritionally richer and reducing to a certain extent the preponderance of cereals in our diet.

We have in fact undertaken in the Food Ministry—of course not on a very ambitious scale—the development and popularisation of protective foods. My hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, referred to the need for developing animal husbandry and fisheries. Many of our people are vegetarians, and especially for their sake, it is necessary that there must be popularisation of several foods that we have been able to manufacture. Research and investigation should be made to find out other varieties and kinds of food which can be made popular with people who take only cereals. The various programmes in connection with the development of subsidiary foods have been narrated in the Administration Report. I do not want to refer to them. But I would just make mention of the fact that we are conscious of the importance of this. A small technical organisation has been set up in the Food Department to initiate and implement these programmes. A Scientific Food Advisory Panel has also been constituted for advising the Government on (1) the ways and means of bringing about a change in the pattern of food consumption in the country with a view to reducing the dependence on cereals and achieving a more healthy and balanced diet, (2) the technical problems relating to the various aspects of the production and consumption of subsidiary and processed foods, and (3) the practical application of scientific research in the field of nutrition.

Besides this technical division, it has also been decided that a nutrition division should be set up in the Food Department in order to deal with nutritional problems and to function as the operational arm of the National Nutritional Advisory Committee. Grants-in-aid are also being given to a voluntary organisation for the popularisation of multi-purpose food and products incorporating it.

Hon. Members may be aware of the fact that we have got a provision of Rs. 8 crores for development of subsidiary foods in the 3rd Plan. I think a sum of Rs. 74 lakhs has been set apart in the present budget for utilisation for development of these foods.

My hon. friend, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, referred to the need for having adequate storage. I completely agree with him. But when it is said that there should be storage, as mentioned by my hon. friend, Shri B. K. Gaikwad, not in port towns and industrial areas but only in villages, I cannot agree. with a view to facilitate import, storage, distribution and movement, it is absolutely necessary that we should have necessary storage in port towns and industrial towns and other places. The capacity for godowns available for storage of foodgrains at present is about 22.97 lakh metric tons, comprising about 5.80 lakh tons of accommodation owned

by us, by the Food Department. Within the very near future, within the next two weeks or so, it may even go up to 7.36 lakh tons. It is owned by us. Then, there is about 15.81 lakh tons of capacity hired from port authorities, defence services, State Governments and private parties. There is also a programme for the construction of godowns, which has been finalised, and the accommodation is for about 2.7 million tons out of which about 1.7 million tons will be available for flat storage of wheat and rice and about one million tons for bulk storage of wheat in silos and port towns and in flat storage godowns in interior centres. The total Government owned accommodation programme, which as I said would be completed soon, would be about 8 lakh tons. There may be a total outlay of about Rs. 35 crores in the third Plan for the construction of storage accommodation. We have streamlined our organisation wing also for facilitating the storage construction. It is expected that the desired tempo of construction would be achieved with the new organisation which is functioning now, and the additional Chief Engineer, Food Wing, has indicated his ability to spend about Rs. 7.5 crores during 1961-62, that is, during this year, from the present budget.

My hon. friend Shri B. K. Gaikwad referred to the question of having storage accommodations in villages. We have that also in view. We have got the storage construction programme under the Central Warehousing Corporation, and that is mainly with the idea of helping the producers in the villages. For lack of time, I do not refer to that in detail. But I may assure the House that everything possible is being done now to take the message of warehousing to the interior parts of the country. Shri B. K. Gaikwad also said that we are distributing foodgrains and other things through fair price shops which have been opened in towns and industrial areas, but as far as villages are concerned, we are ignoring them. What I would tell my hon. friend in reply to that is this: In the first place, the opening of fair price shops is left to the State Governments. We leave it more or less at the hands of the various State Governments. According to the requirements of each area, they open these fair price shops. I may say that it is necessary to keep the prices in the urban and industrial areas at low level because, the drawing of grains for the industrial and urban areas from the rural parts is the factor that puts up the prices and makes it impossible for landless labour and other low income-groups to have the necessary foodgrains for them. It is the usual practice in the rural parts that payment for labour is made in kind, so that there may not be much necessity for opening fair price shops for agricultural labour. My hon. friend in one breath said that the agriculturists are not getting proper prices and, at the same time, he said that we should have to open fair price shops in village parts.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I think there is some misunderstanding here.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may also say that our experience in opening fair price shops in village parts has indicated that there will not be sufficient offtake of grains from the village fair price shops.

Another point to which I would like to invite the attention of the House is this, and with that point, I shall finish. That is about the necessity of subsidised distrbution of foodgrains. My hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel said that it is necessary to increase the wheat price and not to subside the sale of it.

Shri P. R. Patel: I said two things: first you give more to the agriculturists; susidise them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In order to protect the farmer, I might say in the first place that it is not desirable to make a profit out of distribution of

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

foodgrains. That is the general policy that has been adhered to.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is not a question of profit. The point is, you are lowering the prices for the agriculturist by having the import of foodgrains.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to wheat, the price at which wheat is distributed is at Rs. 14 a maund. I find that the price, which is the economic cost, comes to only Rs. 13.92, roughly, Rs. 14. So, we do not want to make a profit out of the sale of it. Of course, there is a substantial subsidy element in the matter of rice. It will come to a little over Rs. 2 per maund apart from other incidential expenditure.

Shri P. R. Patel: What about the agriculturist and his cost of production? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may also say that my hon. freind need not have any apprehension on this score; even though it is imported wheat—of course, nutritionally it is quite good and all that—the people have definitely a preference for indigenous wheat. That is why, in spite of the fact that we are distributing wheat at the rate of Rs. 14, the prices are still high in certain areas. For instance, if my hon. friend would go to Gujarat, he will see that there is some area and for superior wheat the price has gone up to Rs. 26 per maund. I have just got the figures to indicate that the prevailing prices are Rs. 17, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 for indigenous wheat. (*Interruption*). What I say is, the sale of the imported wheat at the rate of Rs. 14 has not got a dampening effect on the price of the indigenous wheat. In some areas, it is Rs. 16, Rs. 17, or Rs. 18 per maund, but still we will have to go in for it. I would request my hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel to enquire in Delhi what is the price for indigenous wheat here, although we are prepared to give wheat at the rate of Rs. 14. I do not want to take more time of the House.

Shri P. R. Patel: What about the figures that I have given in regard to local production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My hon. friend Shri Balraj Madhok waxed eloquent on vanaspati. I am sorry he was not present here when this matter was discussed. I then answered in detail the various questions raised in regard to this matter and all the criticisms that were being advanced on the floor of the House. Still, some of those arguments are being repeated *ad infinitum*.

Of course, considerable time has been taken on the question of the prices of sugarcane and sugar. I do not want to venture on anything about it now, and my senior colleague will certainly answer all the aspects regarding sugar. It is not that nothing has been done or decided about it, but I may assure the House that the situation is not at all alarming as has been sought to be made out. Every step will be taken and is also being taken in that respect.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, if you will permit me, I want to say one thing by way of personal explanation. Replying to the point which I made, the hon. Shri A. M. Thomas was pleased to say that I had quoted from the figures from B. R. Shenoy and others. I want to make it very clear that all the quotations which I made were from the book, Study of Food and Agriculture, 1960, published by the FAO. The passage which I read in respect of the creation of the inflationary spiral.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only wanted ot quote the page. I may also submit that I can attempt to take the horse to water but I cannot make it drink.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must at the very

outset offer my congratulations to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for having achieved, what Shri A. M. Thomas has just described, the restoration of confidence on the food front. It is gratifying to note that people have a sense of self-confidence, and the Minister has succeeded in acquiring large amounts of loans for import of foodgrains, etc. so that there is no risk of food shortage that is very satisfactory. It is no use saying that we should not import foodgrains, when we look at our census figures and the need for food compared with what we have produced in this country. At the same time, I cannot help feeling a little unhappy within myself at the prospect that is facing us and that prospect appears to be that we shall have to import foodgrains perhaps for all time. That is the picture, that stands up before us. That seems to be the picture before the planners in this country. I remember in 1950 when I was a student in New York doing some postgraduate study in medicine, the Prime Minister visited that country and he said very definitely, "We are not going to import food after one year."—the period might have been slightly different. Some newspaperman asked him, "What are you going to do if you do not grow enough?" I remember he justt laughed and said, "We shall starve if necessary; we shall not import".

15·41 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Of course, it does not mean that we should starve our people. Nobody wants that, but we do want that more emphasis be laid on production and less on import and distribution. Import and distribution are necessary today; I am not criticising the Government for doing this. We have to do it, but the production side has to be emphasised still more, so that we can visualise a day when we do not need to import foodgrains.

The Deputy Minister, Shri Thomas, tried to give a very rosy picture by saying that we have increased the food production by 1½ times or so. I have before me the report of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. I do not have the figures for 1950. In 1950, the figures were not very reliable also, because we were just beginning the collection of statistics, it was the beginning of our planning, as the Five Year Plans were evolved later. From 1955-56 to 1960 the report says, the production of rice has gone up from 27·1 million tons to 29·3 million tions. That is not a terribly big increase in five years. The production of wheat has increased from 8·6 to 9·7 million tons. The total increase of all foodgrains including cereals was from 65 to 71·8 million tons. This is not commensurate with the increase that is necessary to meet the increase of our population and at the same time to improve the nutritional standards, that must be improved by bring them to the minimum necessary in this country.

For the increase of agricultural production irrigation is necessary. There are, of course, all these big hydroelectric projects that we have taken up. But I feel there is more need for small-scale irrigation, even small bundings that can conserve the rain water in the soil and make it available for cultivation. If all this has to be done, it means that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—and Community Development Ministry should be integrated I incidentally might say that the telephone directory used to mention under this Ministry of Agriculture first and then Food, but the last directory has mentioned Food First and Agriculture later, which shows the shifting of emphasis, the emphasis is more on food—import and distribution—than on agriculture and production of food. I wish the emphasis goes back to agriculture and production, which would be helpful for everybody.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For 10 years, it is known as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I disagree with the Deputy Minister. Let him look up the old directories and settle the point.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): May I interrupt the hon. Lady Member? In the English language, if two words are to be used, the shorter word comes first. That is why 'food' comes first.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I said, I am mentioning it incidentally. I have not made it a big point at issue.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Whatever the directory might have said, our Ministry is known as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the last 10 years and more.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Even if it were so, I wish they would change it in such a manner that the emphasis goes to agriculture. At any rate, if they cannot do it, I would say let it be called Ministry of Food, Agriculture and add Rural Development. If the rural development aspect comes in, it will definitely improve the rural economy. The programmes will have to be so shaped as to give the maximum emphasis to food production. From food production they might go to food processing and food preservation, so that green vegetables, fruits and various perishable things can be preserved and utilised and the economy of the rural areas can be built up.

A number of people have brought up the point that the incentives for the producers are lacking The emphasis is on cash crops. Cash crops are also important, but could not the Food Ministry work out a scientific basis and calculate the cost of production, the labour involved the various chemical fertilisers and other expenses.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I need at least 10 minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: The time-limit is fixed as 10 minutes. I am sorry I would not be able to accommodate the hon. Member.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I hope you will give me at least as much time as possible without ringing the bell. Much time has been taken by the interruptions of the Deputy Minister. I have to be given some more time; otherwise I cannot make the points that I want to. There are very important points. Everybody has been given 15 minutes.

Let there be a scientific calculation of the cost of production and then let the prices be so fixed that the incentive for the agriculturist is equal for cash crops and foodgrains so that he may produce cash crop or food crop, for whichever crop his soil is more suitable. In that manner he will not feel the necessity of shifting to cash crop production from food crop production for the sake of profits.

Secondly, I wish to say that on the one hand we are trying to bring more acreage under agriculture and on the other hand we are losing a lot of land. This morning a lot of figures were given in this connection by the Opposition Members. I take only one State—Punjab. It has been mentioned in this morning's newspapers that whereas 82,000 acres of land were brought under reclamation and cultivation in a year, 1 lakh acres were being lost, through salinity and through rising water level leading to waterlogging. Some scientific method has got to be found by which waterlogging and salinity can be prevented and we can really have more acreage under food production, grow more food and visualise the day when we can make our country self-sufficient in food production.

For the imports that are to come, the Deputy Minister quoted some figures of storage facilities. It is good that we have some storage facilities. I hope the Ministry will see to it that the imports are so staggered that the imports are not more than the storage capacity and the foodgrains are not allowed to rot and go to waste, as it has happened in some cases in the past. Quite big figures

have been given in this House as to how much food has been wasted because of bad storage, I hope that will not be allowed to happen.

Another point I wish to mention is that while constructing this storage, it may be borne in mind that the storage is so located and designed that it can be used for something else when we achieve self-sufficiency, and it does not go to waste.

I wish to say a word about sugar. Newspaper reports have said that the Government is against decontrol of sugar, because it will lower the price and also that the Government is working out a scheme to ensure the interests of the cane producers and the sugar mill-owners.

Now, this is very good. We want to safeguard the interests of the Sugarcane growers. But what about the consumers? Somebody has to look to the interests of the consumer also. The cane producers' interests must be safeguarded, the interests of the mills may be safeguarded, but the burden of the subsidy given for exporting sugar falls on the common tax-payer—the consumer. There is a fallacy about earning foreign exchange by sugar export. We export a little bit of sugar and earn a little bit of foreign exchange, and we spend a large amount of foreign exchange on importing foodgrains. We may intensify the sugarcane growth and have more sugar produced out of the same land that is already under sugarcane cultivation and export sugar by all means if we can, but we must see to it that the prices of sugar are not merely fixed to safeguard the interests of the millowners and the cane-growers but also of the consumers in this country.

Sir, mush has been said already regarding the foodgrain prices, and I congratulate the Minister that the prices have been fairly stable. But, Sir, as I have said already, let there be a scientific assessment of the prices. Let the cost of production be taken into consideration and prices fixed on a sound basis so that the agriculturists may feel secure in growing foodgrains.

In order really to have the emphasis on small-scale irrigation, on bunding and various other small schemes that will increase the food production in this country, I feel very strongly that the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation should be integrated into Food Ministry, and joined with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Then the Ministers will fight each other.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The agriculturists need credit. They need the help of co-operation for getting good seeds, for getting fertilisers and for a number of other things. I have been to the villages. I have gone round the villages. I have walked through the villages. I find that today the agriculturist is confused, completely confused. He has to go to multifarious agencies, which he is not very much able to do (*Interruptions*). Sir, may I proceed without being interrupted? I have very little time at my disposal. If, therefore, we have this Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Rural Development to build up the total rural economy, then they will be able to do justice to food production as well as to other small schemes, such as agro-industries and others, which can really put some money into the pockets of farmers and build up their economy, and build up their position.

Lastly, Sir, a word about my hon. friend opposite, belonging to the Jan Sangh party, who tried to make emotional capital out of Indian people's respect and affection for the cow. Sir, it is a great pity that speeches calculated to be made for election purposes are being delivered on the floor of this House. It would be all right if he had made that speech outside in an election meeting. But what is needed here is constructive

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

criticism, not only we have to save the cow but we have also to make an economic success of the cow. In order to do that, somebody has to come forward and organise the total usage of the carcas of a cow. Today vultures eat it. Our Harijan friends say that they do not want to lift the dead cattle, they do not want to use them as they used to. Nobody else is doing that. So we lose all this wealth in the form of dead cattle, dead cow. Therefore, let some of these cow-lovers, cow-worshipper friends come forward and give a helping hand to organise the total use of the carcass of the cow, so that an economic success can be made of it. Sir, let the hon. Member opposite come with me. I will show him some of his fellow, cow-worshippers and people who talk even more loudly than the hon. Member, keeping cows in their own homes in such a miserable condition that no cow-slaughtering country will ever do. This must stop. The cow must be saved and served properly and used properly both alive and dead.

सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल (आनन्द) : श्रीमन्, हम जानना चाहते हैं कि चीनी के बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है । यह मामला इतना गम्भीर बन रहा है कि अगर इस का कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाला जायगा, तो अगले साल गन्ने की पैदाइश क्या होगी, यह बड़ी समस्या होगी । इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि जितनी चाहिये, उतनी गन्ने की क्वालिटी और शूगर परसेंटेज की क्वान्टिटी को सुधारने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो सैस प्रथम उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की क्वालिटी सुधारने के लिये लगाया गया था, वह जेनरल रेवेन्यू में डाल दिया गया और संशोधन के लिये उस का उपयोग नहीं किया गया, इस कारण यह हुआ है ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में खाली दो फ़ैक्ट्रियों के चीनी के दाम क्यों ऊंचे रखे गये हैं । उन का कारण क्या है ? सब को एक प्रकार से न्याय करने के अलावा दो फ़ैक्ट्रियों के अलग दाम तय करने, उन को ज्यादा प्राइस देने का कारण क्या है, यह हम समझना चाहते हैं ।

हम कई सालों से करोड़ों रुपये का अन्न बाहर से ला रहे हैं । उस में शिपिंग में भी काफ़ी रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है । क्या माननीय मंत्री को ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि अगर इस का दस फ़ीसदी भी किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव के लिये दिया गया होता, तो अन्न की समस्या ज्यादा जल्दी हल हो सकती थी । आज किसान को मौसम पर बीज और खाद नहीं मिलता है । कई दफ़ा उस को खाद और बीज लेने के लिये हेड-क्वार्टर्ज पर जाना पड़ता है, तब भी उसको पूरा नहीं मिलता है । तो कुछ ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये कि मौसम से पहले ठीक समय पर किसानों को खाद और बीज मिल जाये । बड़े बड़े किसानों को तो मिलता है, लेकिन छोटे छोटे किसानों को भी मिले, इस का हर जगह प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । ऐसा एक दो प्रान्तो में हो, यह काफ़ी नहीं है ।

डेयरी उद्योग के बारे में भी मैं कुछ समझना चाहती हूं । हर जगह बड़ी बड़ी डेयरीज खोली जा रही हैं, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उस के पीछे केवल यही विचार नहीं होना चाहिये कि शहरों को, नगरवासियो को अच्छा दूध मिले और होना भी नहीं चाहिये । डेयरी के उद्योग से किसान को लाभ हो, एक पूरक धन्धे की हैसियत से उस को काम मिले, उस की कैटल वेल्थ अच्छी हो, उस का दूध बढ़े, इस के लिये क्या कुछ किया जाता है ?

इस के अलावा मैं देखती हूं कि करोड़ो रुपये से बाहर से मिल्क पाउडर लाया जाता

है, क्योंकि डेयरी की और प्राडक्ट्स बनाना चाहते हैं । जरूर बनाइये । बाहर से दूध के जो पाउडर आते हैं, वे बन्द होने चाहियें, और हमारे यहां जो दूध है, वह कैसे बढ़े, इस विषय में सोचना चाहिये । यहां पर काफ़ी दूध बढ़ा है, लेकिन उस को किस तरह से जमा किया जाये और डेयरी की तरफ़ लाया जाये, यह भी देखना चाहिये, न कि करोड़ों रुपयो का पाउडर ला कर बड़ी बड़ी डेयरियां अच्छी तरह से चलें, इस पर सरकार की और अफ़सरों की शक्ति खर्च की जाये । आप जरा हिसाब लगायें कि कितना दूध का पाउडर बाहर से आता है और कितने दिनों के बाद उस को न लाया जायगा, क्या इस का प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है ? जहां जहां सरकार ने डेरीज बनाई हैं, वहां किस किस गांव के किसानों को फ़ायदा हुआ, वहां सहकारी ढंग पर दूध लाने की क्या कोशिश की गई, इस पर माननीय मंत्री निगाह डालें और ठीक प्रबन्ध करें ।

हमारे यहां कई चीजें होती हैं, परन्तु उन का ठीक उपयोग हो, प्रिजर्वेशन हो, छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की तरह से, घरों में भी प्रिजर्वेशन किया जा सके, ऐसा कुछ किया गया है ? आसाम में कितने संतरे होते हैं, कितना पाइन एपल होता है और उन का कितना नाश होता है, इस का आप अंदाजा लगायें । परन्तु बड़ी फ़ैक्ट्रियों से यह समस्या हल नहीं की जा सकती है । अगर हर घर में उस को प्रिजर्व कर के नहीं रखा जा सकता है, प्रिजर्वेशन प्लांट नहीं डाले जा सकते हैं तो कम से कम हर देहात में आप डाल दें । जिस के पास दो पेड़ हैं, चार पेड़ हैं या दस पेड़ हैं उस के सामने जो समस्या उत्पन्न होती है, वह हल हो सकेगी । उस को उन का ठीक से दाम मिले और उस की वस्तु का नाश न हो, इस के बारे में आप ने क्या किया है, यह मैं आप से समझना चाहती हूं ।

16 hrs.

रूई की बात अब मैं कहना चाहती हूं । मेरी राय है कि जो भी दाम रूई के आप को तय करने हों, जो भी सीलिंग लगानी हो, वह मौसम के पहले लगा देनी चाहिय ताकि किसान को पता चल सके कि उस को बोने से उसे लाभ होगा या नहीं । आज आप ने रूई के दामों पर सीलिंग लगाई है और उस के साथ जबर्दस्ती की है कि इतना दाम उस को लेना पड़ेगा, इस से ज्यादा दाम नहीं मिलेगा परन्तु उस के पास तो पैसा नहीं है कि वह उस को होल्ड कर सके और देख सके कि कब उसे अच्छे दाम मिलें और कब वह अपनी रुई बेचे । उस के ऊपर तो आप ने पाबन्दी लगा दी है कि इस से ज्यादा पैसे उस को नहीं मिल सकते हैं लेकिन व्यापारी और मिल वाले के ऊपर आप ने कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई है कि उस को इस दाम से वह रूई खरीदनी पड़ेगी या कपास खरीदनी पड़ेगी । आज किसान के पास कपास पड़ी हुई है, जिनिंग फ़ैक्टरी में रूई बड़ी पड़ी हुई है और थोड़े दिन के बाद बारिश आयगी लेकिन मिल वाले और व्यापारी लोग आज लेते नहीं हैं और सोचते हैं कि आप ने जो सीलिंग लगाई है उस से कम दाम पर अगर वह खरीद सकेंगे । कहां तक किसान उस को रख सकता है ? उस को मजबूर हो कर कम दाम पर देनी पड़ेगी । मैं चाहती हूं कि इस का भी कोई बंदोबस्त आप करें ।

तम्बाकू के बारे में मैं पांच सात साल से बराबर कोशिश कर रही हूं । यह मामला अभी तक हल नहीं हुआ है । जब मैं अफसरों को या मिनिस्टर साहब को वहां ले जाती हूं तब तो वे लोग मानते हैं, कबूल करते हैं कि इस को ठीक करना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से किसान को तकलीफ होती है और सरकार को भी पूरा रेवेन्यू नहीं मिलता है ।

[सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल]

16.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

परन्तु जब वे वहां से यहां आते हैं तो क्या बताते हैं, क्या कायदे कानून हैं, मुझे पता नहीं है । वह चीज उसी तरह से चल रही है और आज तक भी मामला तय नहीं हुआ है । मेरी विनती है कि एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ मिल कर के तम्बाकू का मामला तय करे और जहां तक कपास का सम्बन्ध है, उस के दाम कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से मिल कर के ठीक करे ताकि किसानों को नुक्सान न हो ।

हमारे यहां ईश्वर की कृपा से हर प्रकार की आबोहवा है, धरती भी है, मौसम भी अनुकूल है और हमें कई चीजों की जरूरत है जिन को कि हम बाहर से बराबर लाते रहते हैं । ये जो चीजें हैं इन के बारे में रिसर्च कर के पता लगाया जाना चाहिये कि ये यहां हमारे देश में कहां पैदा हो सकती हैं । केशर है यह केवल एक जगह ही होता है, काश्मीर में । इस से हमारा काम नहीं चलता है, इतना ही बस नहीं है, काफी केशर आज भी बाहर से आता है । इसी तरह से हींग है जो अफगानिस्तान में पैदा होती है लेकिन हमारे यहां उस का सब से अधिक उपयोग होता है । उस को यहां पैदा करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये । उस के लिये हमारे यहां उपयुक्त मौसम और हवा है । इसी तरह से कोको है और कई दूसरी चीजें हैं । अगर हम इन के बारे में जरा रिसर्च करें तो हमारे जो किसान पहाड़ों पर रहते हैं वे इन को पैदा कर सकते हैं जिस से उन को धंधा मिल सकता है, पैसा मिल सकता है और साथ ही साथ हमारा जो फारेन एक्सचेंज है, वह भी बच सकता है ।

आप ने क्या कभी सोचा है कि रेल का जो फेट है, वह फल के मुकाबले में सब्जी पर अधिक लिया जाता है और इस का क्या रहस्य है ? पहले जब अंग्रेजों का यहां राज्य था, तो कई साल पहले कलकत्ता राजधानी थी और जो वायसराय हुआ करते थे और जो बड़े बड़े अफसर होते थे उन को खाने के लिये फलों की आवश्यकता पड़ती थी । चूंकि फल कलकत्ते में पैदा नहीं होते थे, इस वास्ते वहां वे दूर दूर के स्थानों से जाते थे और इसी वजह से फलों के लिये फेट कम था और आज भी कम है । पर सब्जी तो आस पास होती थी और सब्जी का फेट अधिक है । आज ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि सब्जी दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद तक जाती है बम्बई तक जाती है और वहां से और जगहों पर जाती है । आसपास की जगहों पर जो पैदा होती है, वह भी इसी तरह से आती जाती है । सब्जी पैदा करने वाले फलों के बड़े बड़े बगीचों के मालिकों जैसे नहीं हैं, वे छोटे छोटे किसान हैं । परन्तु उन से फेट चार्जिज अधिक लिये जाते हैं । उस में भी अजीब तरीका है कि पपीता अगर कच्चा हो तो सब्जी में माना जाता है, पका हो तो फल में माना जाता है । इसी तरह से केले कच्चे हों तो सब्जी और पके हों तो फल । नींबू फलों में नहीं आते हैं, सब्जी में आते हैं, इसलिये उस के फेट अधिक लिये जाते हैं । बेचारे किसान लोग और व्यापारी रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से कई सालों से इस के बारे में मेहनत कर रहे हैं परन्तु रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री सुनती नहीं है । मेरी आप से विनती है कि आप इस के बारे में रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से मिल कर तय कीजिये और सब्जी का जो फेट रेट है, उस का एक ही दाम तय कराइये जोकि फलों का है । आज छोटे छोटे किसान काफी सब्जी पैदा करते हैं और हमारे लोग आज सब्जी काफी खाने लगे हैं और यह एक जगह से दूसरी

जगह काफी मात्रा में जाने भी लग गई है। इस का ठीक से बन्दोबस्त रेलवे में होना चाहिये। फलों और सब्जियों का, दोनों का करीब करीब १५-२० परसेंट रेल में नुक्सान होता है क्योंकि उन का हैंडलिंग ठीक नहीं होता है। आप रेफिजरेटिड वेगन्ज तो नहीं दे सकते हैं, वैंटीलेटिड वेगंज तो दे सकते हैं। ऐसी वेगंज देने का आप को प्रबन्ध करवाना चाहिये जिस से कम से कम फल और सब्जी का नुक्सान हो।

हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के एक भाई ने गो-रक्षा की बात कही है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि जो लोग गो-रक्षा की बात करते हैं, उन में से कितने लोग हैं जो गौ का पालन करते हैं और किस तरह से करते हैं, कितने लोग गाय का दूध पीते हैं, गाय का घी खाते हैं और कितने लोग उस में से ये चीजें नहीं खाते हैं। चीज के अन्दर एक प्राडक्ट होता है जिस को रेनेट कहते हैं जोकि चीज को प्रिजर्व करने के काम में आता है। गाय के बछड़े की आंत से, एक बहुत ही नाजुक भाग से वह निकलता है। हमारे लोग जानते नहीं है और बड़े बड़े चुस्त ब्राह्मण लोग भी यह चीज खाते हैं। ये जो बहुत बार गो-रक्षा के बारे में चिल्लाते हैं, उन में से कितने लोग ऐसी दवाओं का उपयोग नहीं करते जिन में गाय की कोई न कोई चीज नहीं होती है, यह सब देखने की जरूरत है चिल्लाने के पहले। हां यह मैं मानती हूं कि गाय के बारे में ज्यादा हम को करने की जरूरत है। परन्तु यह मिनटों में नहीं हो सकता है, कोई मशीन की बात नहीं है। गाय की औलाद सुधारनी है तो उस में काफी समय लगेगा। परन्तु इस में भी हमारी गवर्नमेंट किसानों को कुछ इंसैंटिव दे सकती है। जो लोग गाय को और बुल को अच्छी तरह से रखे हैं, उन को वह कुछ इंसैंटिव दे सकती है। बुल का अच्छी तरह से पालन न करने की वजह से गाय की औलाद गिर गई है। जिन गांव के अन्दर या घर के अन्दर बुल को अच्छी तरह से रखा जाय, गाय को अच्छी तरह से रखा जाय, तो किसान अच्छी तरह से अपनी गाय को रखे और हर साल उस गाय का दूध बढ़ता जाता हो, उस को कुछ न कुछ इंसैंटिव देने की अगर योजना की जाय तो मैं मानती हूं कि गाय की हालत, आज नहीं मगर एक लम्बे अर्से के बाद, पचास साल में, हम सुधार सकने में सफल हो सकते हैं। इस के लिये एक लम्बा प्रोग्राम आप को बनाना होगा, ऐसी मेरी राय है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture made a remark that today he is the "forgotten man of the nation." I would like to tell him that we have not been able to solve our food problem to the extent that the nation can afford to forget the Food and Agriculture Minister. No doubt, to some extent, the efforts made by this Ministry have shown results. My hon. friend the Deputy Minister intervening in the debate said that this year there is more confidence on the food front. I quite agree with him that there is is a little more confidence on the food front this year, as compared to last year. But at the same time we should not be over-optimistic and slacken our efforts for agricultural production.

Sir, there is no doubt that our kharif crop this year has been good and certainly our rabi crop would also be good. We have to see what were the main factors which contributed this fact that we had two good crops in our country. In my opinion the main factor had been the normal climatic conditions in the country. The Deputy Minister also said that nature has been good and he recognised that if this year they are able to say that there is more confidence on the food front, it is not due to the fact that they have been able to implement all the agricultural development schemes fully, but it is due to the fact that nature has been good to us and we are thankful to nature.

When there is more food or agricultural production in the country, naturally our anxiety also goes to the price which the farmer would be getting. After all, the farmer is a human being. Why should he work more or put more hard labour into the land and produce more? I know the farmer is a great nationalist. So, from the national point of view he would like to see that his best efforts are put into the land more is produced from that land. But at the same time he cannot afford to be that nationalist that after he produces more he should not get more profit or more money so that he can improve his economic conditions.

Our concern about the food prices is quite right. Hon. Members from all sides of the House have expressed their concern about it. This being the year when there has been more agricultural production, I would request the hon. Minister that when he replies to the debate, he should come out with a guarantee or an assurance to the farmers that every effort would be made to see that the food prices will not be allowed to fall down below a certain level in this country.

The importance of the food prices, its fixation or stabilisation in agricultural economy is of great importance. I would in this connection refer to the report submitted by the Agricultural Production Team sponsored by the Ford Foundation. In its report it has emphasised this fact. It has said:

> "To encourage increases in foodgrain production, the cultivator should be assured of a price which will enable him to invest in fertiliser, seed and new equipment, knowing that, with average crop conditions, he can repay any debts with the added income that results from adoption of improved practices. Such assurance would constitute an important incentive to increased production."

I would again emphasise the point that this year it is very necessary for the Government to come out with the assurance and with the guarantee that the prices of foodgrains would be stabilised and would not be allowed to fall down below a certain minimum level.

Now I would move to the PL 480 programme. To control the prices of foodgrains in our country it is necessary to build up buffer stocks. I quite agree with that. But when we are importing a large stock of wheat from the United States of America. I think we are forgetting tone very technical aspect of it. It is this, and the hon. Minister had also said on the floor of the House some time back, that from time to time the stocks imported would be replaced by local stocks. What would happen to the imported stocks? These imported stocks would naturally flow into the market and would be consumed. If these stocks go into the hands of the farmers, there is the danger of the imported wheat being used for seed purposes in this country. I think this imported seed would be absolutely useless, because the seed is not acclimatised to the soil and the climatic conditions of India. So, Sir, I would request the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to be vigilant to see that none of these stocks fall into the hands of the farmers and by mistake they use them for seed purposes.

An Hon. Member: These can be recognised.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I agree that these can be recognised But, at the sowing time, when the farmer is in a great hurry, when the seed is sown, sometimes there is a likelihood that the imported stock and the local stock would get mixed up.

I would congratulate the Ministry for one thing, that is, for the introduction of package programme in this country. The more thoroughly I study this programme, the more convinced I get that this is the first time

in our country that a consolidated effort has been made to increase the agricultural production. Out of 300 and odd districts in our country, only about 85 districts contribute to the 95 per cent of the total food production of our country. This fact clearly shows that if we could put all our efforts into these 85 districts, we would be in a position to increase the food production and we would be in a position to get better results from these districts. I would appeal to the Ministry that at the same time in other districts the programme of extensive agriculture should not also be overlooked.

While talking about the package programme, I would like to emphasize one point and that is that the Ministry has to be very vigilant as far as the implementation of the programme is concerned. I understand that the personnel who would be implementing this programme would be directly under the administrative control of the State Government. Now, not only in this field but we have been in other fields also that most of our best programmes and best schemes had not been implemented fully in this country due to the administrative bottle-necks. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture that this is such an important programme that there should be a central coordinating agency existing in the Ministry which, from time to time, should review and see that the administrative bottlenecks are not allowed to come in the way as far as the implementation of this programme is concerned.

Now, I would come to fertilisers. I would not like to emphasize the importance of fertilisers in agriculture. But, there is one fact regarding which I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry and it is this that the setting up of the various fertiliser plants in our country is the responsibility of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. When the fertilisers would come out of these fertiliser plants, then it would be the responsibility of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to distribute them and see that the fertilisers reach the farmers. Now, as far as the utilisation of the fertilisers is concerned, I can see the importance that is attached by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture because they know its value in agriculture. I am sure the Ministry of Commerce and Industry cannot recognise the importance or the urgency of it, so, this a very confusing situation. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry can say that they are taking steps and they are doing their best to see that the fertiliser plants are established in this country as soon as possible. But, I would emphasize upon the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and I can assure them that the whole House is with it in seeing that the delays do not occur in the Commerce and Industry Ministry and all efforts are made to see that the fertiliser plant are established as early as possible so that our foreign exchange spent on import of fertiliser can be reduced.

Now, I would come to agriculturral research. Here I would like to say, at the very beginning, that on previous occasions also I have referred to the work being done and the role being played by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi. But, again this year, I am sorry to say that there has been no improvement in the working of the Institute as compared to last year. Rather, that institute has now become a hotbad of favouritism and nepotism, as far as promotions are concerned. I fail to understand why the heads of departments are being granted extensions after extensions every year. Do we not have our younger people there? Do we not have our younger research workers working there? What incentive would be left to them, if the same person is to be given extension after 55 years of age or after completing a service of about thirty years in that institute?

In order to see that good comes out of this institute, I would request the

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

hon. Minister to pay his personal attention to the state of affairs there and see that the clique existing between the Indian Agriculture Research Institute authorities and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is broken, and that the programme of research is implemented fully, so that better things can come out of that institute.

In conclusion, I would like to say a word about my State of Kashmir. As in other parts of the country, so also, in the Jammu and Kashmir State, the agricultural production has been good. We have opened two agricultural colleges there. The double cropping in paddy has been very successful. Here, I would invite the attention of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the fact that since the double cropping in paddy has shown very good results in that part, they should have a scheme for going into the various aspects of that programme more intensively.

I would now like to say a word regarding the irrigation projects in Jammu province to which my hon. friend Shri Balraj Madhok has made a reference. At that time also, I said that a lot of good has been done in my State, and particularly in Jammu province. I can only invite my hon. friend to come with me and visit the Jammu province and see for himself whether the Kathua canal feeder and other irrigation projects are coming up or not.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): They say that the Roman soldier conquered Greece, but famine conquered Rome. The world civilization has survived on six to nine inches of the top soil. Remove one-third of the skin cover of man, and he will die. Scrap off the top soil of the earth, and life will cease to subsist. With the loss of the fertility of the good earth, many a great civilization in Asia, Africa and Europe and other parts of the country has disappeared. In India, the soil is impoverished, and its capacity to produce has decreased to a twentieth part of its original potentiality. The food that an Indian eats is about 1,800 calories, whereas 2,200 calories are the necessary average for this part of the world. The average life is half of the average life in civilised countries. The situation needs a serious thought, and remedy demands radical changes of science and technology.

Like any other sphere of life, agriculture too has passed through many phases, from direct appropriation and pastoral agricultural through hoe culture, settled agriculture, the use of bullocks and mules, to iron plough, tractors and now combines. Agriculture has passed from the stage of subsistence occupation to the stage of an industrial enterprise in the world. The great changes of the Industrial Revolution from 1775 to 1840 brought industry from the individual artisan to the large machine factory and from scarcity or mere need to abundance and luxury. The agricultural revolution has its duration from 1750 to 1850. From the hoe and horse husbandry, it culminated in the modern big farms worked by combines, and turned it into an industrial enterprise.

In India, unfortunately, things remained poor and static. Agriculture was no exception. The bullock and polugh, as they are today, date back to about two thousand years. The world has changed, civilisation has changed from the muscle civilisation; then oil came, and now we stand at the thresholed of the nuclear energy civilisation. But ours is still at the muscle stage. What a woeful tale to tell! Here it is that the man of destiny has a sacred mission to fulfil—from starvation, nakedness and mere subsistence to change to a full, healthy meal and abundance.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it over?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Where we stand has been well described by my hon. friend, the Communist Member, Shri V. P. Nayar. I cannot agree with

him in many respects, but the tale is true and it is so sad. However, I may read from Lourd.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it all quotation?

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. Member could speak *extempore*.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: If you give me enough time, I will speak *extempore*. Because the time is limited, I have reduced my speech to writing.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Lourd says about China:

The correct figure representing a growth at least twice as high as ever achieved by Russia or Japan and about five times that of India is a miracle of our time. But there is an immense material progress and there might be a basis for real freedom later as there begins to be freedom from draughts and floods and famines. The do-nothing policy of the benevolent and humane British Indian civil service was a continuance of famine, of degradation and misery for millions without hope of change. Is the sin of omission less than the sin of commission?

What is the hope of change? 18 million tons of wheat from the USA. It is no good begging from the neighbour and let the stout youth sleep in the bed. This was the benevolent English policy continued by the hon. Minister, representative of the Indian people. It may be good motherly affection, but not a healthy contribution to the growth of life. The situation needs a charismatic character to force radical changes in the agricultural economy. Change is the central factor of economic life and the focus of economic analysis. Economics, including agricultural economics, is essentially a science of social dynamics.

Each country must work out a solution for itself. No country, including the USA, can do it for another. The pronouncements of the Hot Springs Conference on food and agriculture are to the same effect, namely, (1) that enough food can be produced in the world to give all people the food they need for health and working efficiency, (2) that the task of doing this is the responsibility of each nation and (3) the task can be done more effectively, however, if the nations help each other to do it.

I therefore submit in all humility but with all the force at my command: do not play the fond mother and beg for food, but get the technical know-how and send your man to the field to work harder and harder, to work longer and to work more intelligently. Let the muscles and brains be used to the full. Then the era of abundance will not be far off.

Mr. Speaker: Whose muscles—the Ministers?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Muscles of the peasants as well as of the bullocks.

These are the ways and means of doing it. First reduce the numbers of population living on land so that each family can come closer to its optimum output and accompany level of living. Secondly, improving the arts and technologies. Thirdly, increasing the productivity of the workers by enabling them to feed them and have better health: also by educating and training them to increase their skill and efficiency. Fourthly,—

Shri D. C. Sharma: To whom does the word "them" refer?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: ....developing the productive resources of land by improvement of all kinds—by utilising water power, better conservation of resources, etc. Fifthly, increase in the amount of capital goods used per worker in the form of power in all its form, tools, equipment, building, fertilisers, livestock, feed, etc.

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

The agriculturists are the poorest section of the people. I shall now give the relative size and *per capita* income level of urban and rural groups. The percentage of urban population in all India is 17 while the *per capita* income of the group, as percentage of all-India *per capita* income, is 209. The percentage of rural population is 83, while the *per capita income* percentage is 77; similarly, non-farm, rural, 16; percentage, 93; farm, rural, 67; percentage 74: cultivators, 44, percentage, 93: labourers, 33, percentage 38: Urban combined with non-farm rural, 33; percentage 153.

The agriculturist is poor. He has not the benefit of good education. Secondly, he has not his strong organisation to fight for his interests. Hume Martin enumerates seven lines of attack on an unduly low income in agriculture. They are: firstly, to raise the physical productivity per man; secondly, to increase the demand for agricultural commodities. It does not hold good here. Thirdly, to raise the price the farmer receives; fourthly, to pay the farmers the subsidies over and above the market price; Fifthly, to make direct grants to the farmer in order to raise his income to the desired level; sixthly, to encourage the movement of agriculture, so that of those remaining, each can receive a large share of the total agricultural income; to encourage farmers to combine in their own economic defence.

As I pointed out earlier, the agricultural section of our people is the poorest in the country. In other countries they have got a strong organisation. In 1919-1920, in the United States there has been a great movement among the agricultural population, and they had affirmed that they would work harder, produce more; and they demanded that they should have better prices and a better standard of living. In India, unfortunately, because there is lack of education among the agriculturists, there has not been any strong organisation to fight for their interests.

Take, for instance, the hours of work on land producing cotton. Some cotton is being woven into cloth. Now, calculate for two seers of cotton, the labour spent on it, the capital in the shape of price of the land,—apart from human labour,—then the fertiliser, water and everything including cultivation cost. And then find out also the distribution on the basis of the muscle power exercise on production. (*Laughter*). With regard to the share of transport—well—do not laugh; if you would laugh in any other country you would not be Minister tomorrow. It is a serious problem. When it comes to the interests of the man who produces the very means of livelihood, you laugh it off. I do not understand this. Remember a day may come when people grow conscious and sensitive and a revolution will take place. Other people have laughed and they have been kicked out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will a revolution take place?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: It will take place if things remain as they are. It is a strange irony of fate that a man works from morning till evening and his part of the share in the produce is negligible. A man sits in the shop or sleeps in the palace and he gets the major part of the income from the produce of the land. This situation is not to last long. I am sad to see that the Minister laughs when serious things are mentioned.

In other countries, there have been great movements and the Governments in those countries have yielded to the pressure of the rural population. In England, as far back as 1938, there was a law for minimum price for the agricultural produce. In the United States, there is a law for guaranteeing minimum price for the agricultural produce. I may tell my hon. friend that it is not charity; the

U.S. Government is under a legal obligation to find markets for the surplus grain and we are getting it like a fond mother to let our children to sleep. That is not a good policy. You say you want a buffer stock. It is a strange story to have buffer stocks. Is there no land? Have you got no hands? Can you not have intelligence enough to use your hands on the land, to make use of fertilisers and science and technology? I fail to understand the story to have buffer stocks.

With all respect I beg to submit that it is a case not of an ordinary evolutionary process; it is not a case of ordinary, slow and steady working up on the basis of the resources as exist now. It is a case of a charismatic nature to bring about dynamic changes, to change the entire situation and to bring in new conditions. People will help you provided you go out of your office and instead of running to New York, you go to the fields and ask the peasants to co-operate.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a speech or a manifesto? (*Interruption*).

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, the budget discussions naturally reflect the position of food supplies and other supplies in the country. We have found on this occasion no talk about starvation or any scarcities and not much also about high prices which the consumers cannot afford. We are happy that the temper of the House and the tone of the speeches have reflected the adequate and satisfactory nature of our food supplies in the country. That also reflects in fact the progress we have made in the field of agricultural production.

My friend who opened the discussion happened to complain about he superfluity of cattle in the country. Other hon. Members have harped on the surplus of sugar. These two questions have figured largely in the debate we have had so far. I am sorry to see that this bony cow of India has been the bone of contention between Shri V. P. Nayar on the one hand and some other hon. Members of this House on the other to such an extent that he has been almost torn to the bone.

We have also similar trouble about sugar. But, as my colleague Shri Thomas has already assured the House, the House need not worry about the surplus and the Government would be doing all that it can so far as either the difficulties of the sugar mills, on the one hand, are concerned, and on the other, so far as the question of disposal is concerned.

Sir, since the last ten years we are working according to Plan. We had the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan is about to be before the country I would have wished, therefore, that the performance of my Ministry were judged more on the items that have been approved in the Plans because, the Plans are not made merely by the Government; those are national Plans approved by the House from time to time. That would have been better. Especially I am speaking about those hon. Members who make somewhat off-hand assertions that there has not been much progress in agriculture and that the agricultural production has not increased.

Now, instead of merely relying upon off-hand statements like that, if we try to examine the question in a little detail, I think every one of us would be wiser. The agricultural production is not based merely on a matter of sentiment or merely some vague feeling. Agricultural production and its increase is based on certain items which we are asked to implement. Those contain irrigation, more availability of fertilisers, soil conservation, seed and so on. There are very many things, and I am coming to them one by one.

Although we have already handed over to hon. Members a complete report of what we have done in all these matters, I would like to state in

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a summary manner what achievements we have made and how far we have reached the targets that were set to us so far as our Ministry was concerned. We know the fondness and legitimate like of the House and preference for minor irrigation. My Ministry has paid the greatest attention to this and emphasised this factor with the result that we will be reaching the target—which was I think increased in the middle—and we will be covering 9 milion acres with minor irrigation. In soil conservation, to which I admit we were awakened a little later because there was not much provision in the First Plan, the target of 2 million acres set in the Second Plan is about to be achieved. So far as seed farms are concerned, we had set a target of 4328 farms and near about 4000 seed farms have come into being.

I might deal with the objection that some hon. Members have raised with respect to the size of the seed farms. Sir, it is correct, and that appeals to me, that the small farms are likely to be a little more expensive because the overhead charges have to be borne. Therefore, from the very beginning we had suggested that wherever the State Governments would like to have larger areas if they can get it they are welcome to do so. Now, the real idea behind 25 acres was that it should provide nuclear seeds for the particular block in which the seed farm is situated. This was never intended to be only 25 acres, and later on on a reference it was even told to the State Governments that they need not stick to 25 acres and they can easily have larger ones. I am glad to say that in many States larger areas have been taken and, therefore, the criticism or the objection that has been raised has been at least partially met.

Then, we had to attend to improved agricultural practices. Next comes the "intensive agricultural district" programme.

As my hon. friend Shri Malhotra has stated, we welcome it because it is intended to give us more production due to our concentrated effort there. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh wanted to know if we have fixed any target so far as these districts are concerned. I can say that we expect to produce 50 per cent more in the course of the five years.

Various points have been raised with respect to various matters such as fertilizers, implements and so on. We have given a complete account in the annual report as to what we have been doing with respect to availability of more manure which is indispensable for better agriculture, what composting we have done, what urban composts we have been able to secure and all those things. As a matter of fact, in the short time at my disposal it would not be possible for me to cover all the points. But I can assure the House that every one of the cut motions, whether moved or not, has been examined in my Ministry and complete examination of all the points which the hon. Members urged is before us in all the cases and wherever suitable action is called for, that will be coming forth.

My hon. friend, Shri Nayar, made a point about the composition of the ICAR. He thinks that it would have have been much better if it had been made a part of the Government rather than leaving it as a society registered under the Societies Act. This ICAR is something which has been there for long and not something which we have done recently. It was constituted as a result of the proposals of the Royal Agricultural Commission, which was appointed in 1928. It was according to their suggestion that this Institute was registered, and it has been functioning well. I would like to tell Shri Nayar that I do not think any change in its composition or in its character would be beneficial to the agriculturists in the country, much less to the research programme.

Mr. Speaker: What are the special advantages?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I was just coming to the special advantages. There is a little more of latitude and elasticity of operation. Secondly, if it were a Government department, many interests are involved in it. For instance, a good deal of research is done by the States. Universities also come in. So, in their deliberations all these representatives figure. If we make it an administrative unit of Government, we will have to dilute our authority, so far as administration is concerned, with all these representatives. The present arrangement is far better and the history of the working of the ICAR will prove that this has been the wisest decision, because we have to consult the experts, who are not, all of them, in our employ. We could not employ all the experts. There are experts all over the country, under the universities, various institutions, State Governments and under various organisations. Further, according to our reckoning at any rate, this Institution, viz., the Council, has been working very satisfactorily and no change is called for. If and when the agricultural commission is appointed, if there is anything to be examined with respect to this, they would of course be free to do so. But I do not think my friend's feeling is correct that it would have worked better had it been entirely under the control of Government, as purely a part of Government machinery.

There has been a complaint from Shri Malhotra, so far as the working of the reasearch institute in Delhi is concerned. He had voiced that complaint earlier also and I had promised that we would certainly look into it. Because, if there is any truth in the allegations he has made, the points that he has referred to, I have no doubt that we will examine them most sympathetically and see that there is nothing of the sort that he had to complain against. Because, if we allow the sort of thing that he has observed, or he has been informed about, it will certainly ruin the best institution that we have. But, in many cases, it is found that prejudices arise as a result of individual cases and individual representation. We are all human beings and therefore if somebody places before us one side of the thing, we are certainly influenced and we are likely to take it for granted that all that he says is correct. In this particular case I am not on such a strong ground because my hon. friend was himself in the Institute. So, he is likely to know a little more than all other hon. Members of Parliament. We are approached by various people.

Mr. Speaker: Who was in the Institute?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I was there. I was a student in the Institute.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think he also held some appointment there.

An Hon. Member: He was a research student.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is why I wanted to add this proviso, namely, that the same considerations do not apply to him. He has a little more personal knowledge about the Institute than many other people.

We are prepared to take his caution about fertiliser factories also. We have, in fact, from the very beginning, knowing the urgency of providing fertilisers to the country, always pressed the Commerce and Industry Ministry to see that the fertiliser factories come into operation soon and we get the much needed fertiliser.

In the case of implements also I admit again that we had neglected this sphere very much. But in the Third Plan there is a very considerable provision for seeing to it that better implements are offered. We have a large provision. I have also suggested that every State Governments should have a big workshop so that better implements are made available. There is also a provision for giving loans for purchase of implements to the farmers. As a result

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of what we have proposed in this respect, I think, the situation is sure to improve.

My hon. friend, Shri Nayar, was worried about poultry development, fisheries and piggery. All these things, at least since the Second Plan, have been attended to very effectively. Of course, the tempo is not so much as to answer the requirements of the country. There is much leeway to make up and there is need also to get to the work to proceed faster than we have done. But he will find, if he goes through even the annual report, that there has been very considerable development in poultry as well as fisheries. We have nearly 1,500 mechanise boats. We have also taken to deep sea fishing on a much larger scale than we did before. We have also many other proposals by which this activity is likely to be increased and intensified.

Some people take a one-sided view when they look at the need for foodgrains. They forget that for the allsided development of the country the cash crops are also equally necessary. Take even the case of sugar. If we look at the situation about a year and a half ago, we would know what an uproar there was when there was shortage of sugar. Similarly, cotton, jute and other articles also are necessary for the development of the country because these form raw materials for our industry. I am glad to say that in all these respects we have very substantial progress to report.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of the surplus, sugar prices do not seem to have come down.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They cannot.

Mr. Speaker: Why?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Because it is tied up with other things. We have to pay Rs. 1|10|- per maund for sugarcane. It has been worked out by the Tariff Commission. There might be a small margin, but all the prices have been fixed after due examination. Of course, if you wish to reduce the margin of profit further than what the Tariff Commission has agreed to, or do something else, you might probably be able to do a little; but I do not think that there is much of a chance of doing that. The question of export and so on would, of course, be dealt with by my senior colleague.

I was just coming to the point with regard to the trends of agricultural production. When I became a Minister in 1952, I was asked in the Rajya Sabha about the trend of production in the country. From the statistics I had to admit that there was not much of a trend of increase in foodgrain production in the country, although the situation was not so bad so far as cash crops like cotton, etc., were concerned After ten years of independence and planning and what the Ministry, country and the farmers have been able to do, it is quite apparent that not only have we been able to achieve substantial aditional production, in almost every case, but even the per acre yields have also increased substantially. The case of rice and wheat has alrady been dealt with by my hon. friend Mr. Thomas. Even if we take the case of cotton, jute or oil seeds there has been improvement. All people who are familiar with agriculture have to bear in mind and admit that agriculture depends on weather and also human efforts. Very often there is an inclination in this House on the part of hon. Members to give every credit only to the weather, as if weather alone can produce more. It does not It has, no doubt got to be helpful. Even this year, although some hon. Members think that weather has been favourable, there have been floods in Orissa and drought conditions in Punjab and other areas also. It will thus be found that although nature has been good and kind, she has not been good and kind altogether and there have been misfortunes, droughts and floods on account of which agricultural production has suffered.

16.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If we look at food production, we were in the neighbourhood of 50 million to 51·8 million tons in the first five years of our independence. From that we have gone up to more than 65·7 million tons by 1956-57. I am speaking only of the average God willing, in the next five years we will be far above 70 million if not near about 75 million tons. I feel a little more optimistic then my hon. friend Mr. Thomas, so far as this year's production is concerned and I would not be surprised if we are was in fact a revised target set for the Second Plan which was in fact a revised target. Actually, the reasonable target which was worked out, in consultation with the experts in the States and my Ministry, was lower than 80·5 million tons, but we do not want to quarrel with that. We accepted that because we did not wish to slacken our efforts. Even this increased target of 80·5 million tons, it would not surprise me if we are near to that despite all the calamities that we had to face this year. We had unprecedented floods in Orissa; we had visitations of the locusts throughout the country. Even the States which had never heard of locusts had visitations of locust. We had many other difficulties from which we suffered. In spite of all that, I would like to say that the position so far as food production is concerned, is hopeful, and we should be confident that we may not have to rely upon foreign imports for a long time. This is only a temporary phase, but it is all to the good that it is there. Otherwise my hon. friends on the other side may have had the chance of shouting about starvation deaths, scarcity and all that. They are their patent slogans which they delight in flinging at us.

I may strike a note of confidence so far as the future is concerned and if all our efforts which have succeeded so far do succeed in the future, also we would not be found wanting in achieving the target of not only 100 million tons, but probably 105 million tons even. I would not like to take more time, because we have distributed the time among three Ministers, and half-an-hour was allotted to me. My time is about to be over and so I cannot deal with all the points.

My hon. colleague Mr. Thomas referred to warehousing. We are doing a lot so far as godowns and other things are concerned. So far as agricultural credit is concerned from about Rs. 23 crores about six or seven years back, we have ploughed into the farmers' hands something like Rs. 190 crores so, only through the co-operative societies. I know it is not enough; there is need for five times that much, to say the least. There is not a shadow of doubt about that. But all the some, with the resources at our command, and with the kind of co-operative organisation we have in the country,. I think we have done the maximum we could.

17:00 hrs.

We have also paid considerable attention to horticulture. We are taking care so far as the nutritional aspects is concerned. Apart from what my colleague Shri Thomas has referred to, we are encouraging horticulture, and we are trying to increase the plantation of cashew-nut, for instance, and the House would be glad to learn that in about a year's time we would have doubled the area under cashew-nut. It is a tree which is important not only so far as exports are concerned; it has a very great impact on the economy of Kerala because a lot of people depend for their livelihood on working on this cashew-nut, and therefore the employment and other factors also come in.

I have no time to deal with the cattle question. This is a very serious problem, and I am glad the two lady Members who have spoken have really given a very reasonable turn to the debate. That is the attitude that we will have to adopt. On the one side, it is said that nobody should

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touch the cow even when it is about to die; and, on the other hand, nobody will agree that any slaughter of good cattle should be permitted. But there is not a shadow of doubt and we should be committed to it that the salvation of good animals, with better milk yield, lies in reducing the number of the animals by some way or the other. We have thought of *gosadans*. It is the only method to reduce the population of the cattle. Unless we do that very substantially, no cow is likely to survive and no cow is likely to yield more milk. It is no use blaming Government. We pass laws banning cow slaughter and so on. But what do we do to the cow? I am very happy that Dr. Sushila Nayar has put this pertinent question to all those who want to be very eloquent about the protection of the cow and about the great and sacred place it should occupy. What little these people do is well known to the countryside. And unless they have a sense of realism so far as the cow and the cattle are concerned, we are not going to get out of the mess in which we are placed, so far as the cattle wealth in the country diminishing in its productivity and other problems are concerned.

I do not think I will take more of the time of the House. If there are any points that I have omitted, it is not because of lack of respect for anybody but only because of want of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I will request hon. Members to condense their remarks within ten minutes.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Since the last one hour nobody has been called from the opposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should he worry? We shall see that the opposition gets the time allotted to it. And if the first hour begins from this side, has he ever raised that objecton? Anyhow, I will be careful.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैं डा० देशमुख की स्पीच सुन कर किसी कदर हैरान भी हुआ और किसी कदर एक तरह से मुझे तसल्ली भी हुई । एक तरफ तो मैं श्री वी० पी० नायर से सुनता हूं कि जितने यहां के कैटिल हैं सब यूजलैस हैं । अब इस देश के अन्दर तरह तरह के लोग बसते हैं । इधर मिस्टर वी० पी० नायर बसते हैं जोकि कहते हैं कि ऐनिमल हस्बैंडरी यह जरूरी चीज है और जितनी निकम्मी गायें हैं उन को स्लाटर कर दिया जाय । दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग भी बसते हैं जोकि यह कहते हैं कि किसी सूरत में भी गाय को नहीं मारा जाना चाहिये । उस के लिये वह जो रीजनिंग देते हैं वह सिर्फ यही नहीं है कि ऐसा वह रैलीजस सेंटीमेंट की वजह से कहते हैं बल्कि वह यह भी रीजनिंग देते हैं कि देश में एकोनामिक स्वराज्य होना है तो वह गाय के जरिये आना है । इस सम्बध में मैं ने दो स्पीचेज सुनीं । एक डा० सुशीला नायर की जिन्हों ने फरमाया कि जहां तक एकोनामिक इंटरेस्ट्स का सवाल है गाय को हमें एकोनामिक बनाना चाहिये और दूसरी स्पीच सुनी डाक्टर देशमुख की, जिन्हों ने फरमाया कि हम इन दोनों के बीच का रास्ता अख्तियार करते हैं । उधर नहीं चाहते कि उन को स्लाटर किया जाये और इधर यह भी नहीं चाहते कि उन को जिंदा रहने दिया जाये । मुझे उन की स्पीच सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ और साथ ही दुःख भी हुआ । मैं उस चीज को देश के वास्ते ठीक नहीं समझता ।

अब मवेशियों की सुरक्षा के लिये हम ने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में दफा ४७ और ४८ रक्खी हैं और वक्त की तंगी की वजह से मैं उन दोनों दफाओं को हाउस के सामने पढ़ कर नहीं सुना सकता । इस देश की कांस्टीटुएंट असेम्बलीं ने इस को पास कर दिया

है कि काऊ स्लाटर शुड भी बैन्ड । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस पर ठीक से अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है । लेविल आफ न्युट्रीशन बढ़ाना सरकार की प्राइमरी ड्यटी है । ४७ आर्टिकल का रू से अब जाहिर है कि लेविल आफ न्युट्रीशन कैसे बढ़ सकता है जब तक इस देश के अन्दर दूध की पैदावार न बढ़े । सरकार इस ओर क्रिमिनल नेगलेक्ट कर रही है । डाक्टर साहब की यह बात सुन कर कि वह यह पर्वाह नहीं करते कि गाय जिन्दा रहती है या नहीं मुझे बहुत ज्यादा ताज्जुब हुआ और साथ ही दुःख भी हुआ । मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल सिर्फ रैलीजस नहीं है और मैं उस बेसिस पर अर्ज भी नहीं करना चाहता । मैं उस कांस्टीट्यशन की दफा ४८ के वास्ते जिम्मेदार हूं और इसका आथर हूं मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय मैं ने यह आर्टिकिल ४८ पेश किया था तो एकोनामिक बेसिस पर इस की जरूरत साबित की थी और हाउस ने सही तौर पर उस को मंजूर किया था । गाय की रक्षा हमारे देश के लिये एक एकोनामिक सवाल है ।

अभी अपने एक नये मेम्बर साहब की मैं ने तकरीर सुनी जिन्हों ने कहा कि हमारी एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री ने कुछ नहीं किया है । मैं तो उस को सुन कर हैरान रह गया कि आखिर किस तरीके की यहां पर तकरीरें की जाती हैं । मैं अपने दोस्त को बतलाना चाहूंगा कि भाखड़ा बांध बनने की वजह से जिला हिसार का अनाज का प्रोडक्शन ८ गुना बढ़ गया है । पहले ५४ मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा होता था जबकि अब ७५ मिलियन टन अनाज की पदावार हमारे प्रदेश में हो रही है । अब यह हकीकत होने पर कहा जाय कि हमारी अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ी नहीं तो यह चीज दुरुस्त नहीं है और मैं तो इस तरह की स्पीचेज सुन कर हैरान रह जाता हूं कि आखिर ऐसा क्यों कहा जा रहा है, शायद एलेक्शनस को मद्देनजर रख कर कहा जाता है लेकिन इस तरह से कहना कतइ दुरुस्त और वाजिब नहीं है ।

मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की तवज्जह देश में दूध की पैदावार में कमी होते जाने की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं ने दो तीन वर्ष हुए जब इस हाउस के अन्दर बतलाया था कि सन १९५१ के मुकाबले सन १९५६ में जा कर दूध की पैदावार सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार ५ करोड़ मन कम हो गई । मतलब यह कि ६ अरब रुपया सरकार ने इस देश का जाया किया । अब वह फीगर्स ऐसी हैं जोकि किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं हैं । लेकिन उस के लिये कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहूंगा कि सन १९५६ से ले कर आज तक गायों में कितनी बढ़ोत्री की है और दूध की पदावार कितनी बढ़ाई है । मैं ने एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट को बड़े गौर से पढ़ा और यह जानने की कोशिश की कि यह मालूम हो सके कि इस देश में दूध की कितनी पैदावार बढ़ी है लेकिन इस में इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं मिलता है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि शेडयूल्ड कास्टस के लोगों का स्टन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग जिस को कि सरकार बढ़ाना चाहती है वह तब तक नहीं बढ़ेगा जब तक कि देश में खाद्य की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी और दूध की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी । इसलिये इस देश में दूध की पैदावार बढ़ानी सब से जरूरी चीज है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सन ५६ से आज तक हमारे देश में दूध की पदावार कितनी बढ़ी है ? अब रिपोर्ट में और सब चीजों का जिक्र है । सबसिडिएरी फूड का जिक्र है और बीसियों चीजों का जिक्र है लेकिन उस के अन्दर मिल्क का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि आप की मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट छपे उस में दूध के बारे में इत्तिला दी जानी चाहिये ।

मैं आनरेबुल फूड मिनिस्टर का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ग्रायदे के मुताबिक देश के ग्रन्दर गोसंवर्धन कौंसिल कायम की ग्रौर उस को ग्राप ने बड़े ग्रख्तियारात दिये हैं । उस ने कुछ काम शुरू भी किया है । मैं उन की खिदमत में ग्रौर साथ ही ग्रपने वजीर ग्राजम की खिदमत में जोकि यहां इस वक्त मौजूद न हैं, कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने हम को इस गोसंवर्धन के लिये बतौर प्रेसीडट एक बहुत बड़ा ग्रादमी दिया है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान में ग्रपनी किस्म का एक ही ग्रादमी है ग्रौर जिन की कि हम बहुत इज्जत करते हैं लेकिन ग्राप करते यह हैं कि एक के बाद एक जिम्मेदारी उन पर डाल रहे हैं । ग्रब शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स ग्रौर कास्ट्स के वास्ते जरूरत पड़े तो उन जिम्मेदारी सौंप दी । ग्रब उन का जैसा शरीफ ग्रौर नेक ग्रादमी कभी भी चाहे उस पर कितना ही काम ग्रौर जिम्मेदारी लाद दी जाय, ग्रपने ऊपर लेने से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता ग्रौर पीछे नहीं हट सकता लेकिन इस सब का नतीजा यह है कि वह महीनों यहां से गैरहाजिर रहते हैं ग्रौर गोसंवर्धन का काम नहीं कर पाते । उस को प्रोपरली एटेंड नहीं कर पाते हैं । ग्रब सुना जाता है कि उन को एलेक्शंस के वास्ते तजवीज किया गया है । ग्रब यह तो वही मामला हुग्रा कि एक ग्रनार ग्रौर सौ बीमार । मेरा इशारा ग्रपने श्री ढेबर भाई से है जिन के कि ऊपर यह सब जिम्मेदारियां एक एक कर के लादी जा रही हैं । ग्रब ढेबर भाई तो ग्रपनी जबान से कहने से रहे कि उन पर इतनी जिम्मेदारियां ग्रौर काम न लादे जायें । यह तो सरकार का काम है कि उन पर इतनी सारी जिम्मेदारियां न लादी जायें ताकि जो काम गोसंवर्धन का उन के पास पहले से है उस को वह प्रापरली एटैंड कर सकें । लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं करना चाहती । मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में गुजारिश है कि जब उन्होंने इतनी कृपा कर के हम को ऐसे ग्रादमी दिये हैं, तो बराये मेहरबानी उन को मौका दें कि वह पूरा काम कर सकें । शुक्र है ग्रौर मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि जहां तक केटल का सवाल है, देश में हमें इस से बेटर ग्रादमी नहीं मिल सकते । हम देखते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में श्री श्रीमन्नारायण हैं ग्रौर यहां पर पाटिल साहब ग्रौर डा० देशमुख हैं । मैं ने पहले भी उन की जबान से सुना है ग्रौर वह हमेशा इस हाउस में कहते रहे हैं कि हम दफ़ा ४८ के पाबन्द हैं, लेकिन ग्राज मैं एक नई बात सुन रहा हूं, जो मेरे लिये ताज्जुब की है । जनाबे वाला इस को जरा गौर से देखें कि इस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा । नतीजा यह निकलता है कि मेरे पास जो फ़िगर्ज थीं, उन का ग्राज तक कोई जवाब नहीं है । १९५० से एक ग्रौंस भी दूध नहीं बढ़ा है । इस देश में १९४८ में सात ग्रौंस की दूध की ग्रौसत थी ग्रौर ग्राज ४ ७५ की ग्रौसत है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस सिलसिले में क्या किया है । उस ने कुछ नहीं किया है । उस की नेग्लीजेंस वैसे ही जारी है । इस में कोई शक नहीं कि गो-संवर्द्धन कौंसिल बना दी गई है, लेकिन उस से यह मामला तय नहीं होगा । मैं ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में करीब १५ करोड़ गाय हैं ग्रौर चार करोड़ भैंस हैं, कुल २० करोड़ जानवर हैं । श्री कृष्णप्पा ने पिछली दफ़ा फ़रमाया था कि ग्रौर देशों में तीस परसेंट फाडर प्रोडक्शन होता है । उन्हो ने इस सिलसिले में ग्रमरीका ग्रौर रशा का जिक्र किया । ग्रमरीका में ६८ परसेंट ग्रौर विलायत में २१ परसेंट होता है, लेकिन इस देश में फ़ाडर के लिये सिर्फ़ ४ परसेंट जमीन दी जाती है । मैं ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर यह गवर्नमेंट बिजिनेस मीन करती है, तो गो-संवर्द्धन कौंसिल तो एक तरफ़ रही, जहां तक फ़ाडर का सवाल है, ग्राईन्दा के लिये कम से कम १६ परसेंट जमीन तय कर दीजिये, यहां पर १६ परसेंट जमीन पर फ़ाडर बोया जाये । ग्रगर यह गवर्नमेंट यह नहीं करेगी, तो उस की सब तरकीबें

धरी की धरी रह जायेंगी । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि देश में १०० और गोशालायें खोली जायेंगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि उस से क्या असर पड़ेगा । ५२ करोड़ मन दूध के मुकाबले में १०० गोशालाओं में कितना दूध होता होगा ? मुश्किल से पांच दस हजार मन । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से यह भी कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली में १,८०० मन, बम्बई में ५,००० हजार मन और कलकत्ता में १,४०० मन दूध का इन्तजाम किया गया है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ये तो छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं ये तो लिलिपुटियन चीज हैं । देश में बड़ी बड़ी चीजों की जरूरत है और उन की तरफ़ गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

जब तक गवर्नमेंट इस देश में ऐसी कन्डीशन्ज़ पैदा नहीं करेगी कि हर गाय और बैल को, हर जानवर को पूरा चारा मिल सके, तब तक यह नामुमकिन है कि इस सवाल को हल किया जा सके । आज इस देश में क्या सूरत है ? आज यहां पर ४८ परसेंट ऐसे आदमी हैं, जिन के पास पांच एकड़ जमीन है और ३१ परसेंट ऐसे हैं, जिन के पास ढाई एकड़ जमीन है । क्या गवर्नमेंट उन से उम्मीद करती है कि वे अपने जानवरों को चारा खिला सकेंगे ? इस सिलसिले में सब तरह की फसलों को कोआर्डिनेशन करना गवर्नमेंट का फ़र्ज है ।

गवर्नमेंट ने एनिमल न्यूट्रीशन के लिये एक कौंसिल बिठाई थी । उस की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है । उसमें आप्टीमम बेलेंस्ड फूड के बारे में कहा गया है कि इन्सान के लिये १४ औंस सीरियल्ज और ३ औंस पल्सिज की जरूरत है । ये दोनों के दोनों पूरे हो चुके हैं । आज के दिन देश में ७५ मिलियन टन अनाज होने से २० औंस खुराक गवर्नमेंट दे सकती है, जबकि उस को देना है १४ और ३, कुल १७ औंस । जहां तक सीरियल्ज का सवाल है, उस की सैल्फ़-सफ़िशिएन्सी एटेन कर ली गई है, लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि यह सैल्फ़-सफ़िशेन्सी एटेन करने के बाद भी गवर्नमेंट अपनी जबान से नहीं कहती है कि हम ने वह एटेन कर ली है । बेलेंस्ड फूड दूध १० औंस देना चाहिये, लेकिन उस के बजाये ४·७५ औंस देते हैं। मिल्क और मिल्क प्राडक्टस देनी चाहिये २ परसेंट लेकिन देते हैं ·३६ । आप्टीमम बेलेंस्ड फूड में जो कमी है, वह इस बात की है कि मिल्क प्राडक्टस नहीं दी जाती हैं और इस तरफ गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मुझे वह दिन याद है, जब किदवई साहब ने हाउस में कहा कि हम थोड़ी सी शूगर इम्पोर्ट करेंगे । उस वक्त मैं ने उन की खिदमत में कहा कि हम को डूब कर मर जाना चाहिये, हमें इस देश में मुंह नहीं दिखाना चाहिये कि हम शूगर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं । उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि मुझे उम्मीद है कि आईन्दा शूगर इम्पोर्ट नहीं होगी । मुझे खुशी है कि आज शूगर इतनी ज्यादा हो गई है कि इम्पोर्ट का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है । गवर्नमेंट ने विलायत से १६ मिलियन टन अनाज मंगाया है । हम ने पी० एल० ४८० की बातें भी सुनीं । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे पाटिल साहब के अलफ़ाज पर यकीन है । मैं उन से यह एशोरेंस चाहता हूं, और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह उस को पूरा करेंगे, कि १६ करोड़ टन का बफ़र स्टाक बनाने के लिये वह आईन्दा इस देश में फूडग्रेन्ज इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे । ७५ मिलियन टन से हम सैल्फ-सफिशेंट हैं । जब हमारी पैदावार १०० मिलियन टन हो जायगी, तो वह सैल्फ-सफ़िशेंसी और भी ज्यादा हो जायगी । जो बफर स्टाक बनाया जायगा, उस को रिप्लेस कर के देश के अनाज से बफर स्टाक बनाया जायगा, यह एशोरेंस इस देश में एक एक आदमी को बड़ी भारी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

तसल्ली देगी और मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह एशोरेंस पूरा हो जायगा ।

इस डिबेट में इन्टरवीन करने में मेरा मतलब यह था कि अब वह वक्त आ गया है, जब कि यह सवाल नहीं है कि कितना अनाज पैदा करें, कितनी रुई पैदा करें कि और कितनी क्या चीज पैदा करें, लेकिन यह जरूर देखना चाहिए कि पंजाब में जैसे प्योर सीड काटन लगाया गया है और वहां पर एक खास तरह की रुई पैदा की जाती है--डा० देशमुख इसको जानते हैं--जिसका नतीजा यह है कि अपनी काटन पालिसी की वजह से हमने अपने देश का करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा कर दिया । इसी तरह मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में सब चीजें को-आर्डिनेटिड हों । मैं गन्ने के खिलाफ नहीं हूं । जितना गन्ना पैदा हो, उतनी चीनी एक्सपोर्ट की जाये और उससे सब दौलत देश को मिलेगी । जहां तक फूड का ताल्लुक है, उस में सेल्फ़-सफ़िशेन्सी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि क्राप पैटर्न को तब्दील किया जाये । जहां तक फ़ाडर प्राडक्शन का सवाल है, और देशों की तरह ३० परसेंट तो हम नहीं दे सकते हैं, लेकिन १५, १६ परसेंट आसानी से कर सकते हैं । अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाये, तो फिर १०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है । प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एनिमल हसबेंड्री के लिये जो १०० करोड़ रुपया रखा है, वह उसके लिये पूरा नहीं होगा । उससे कुछ नहीं होगा । वह दिया, उस के लिये हम मशकूर हैं । हमारे पास अलफ़ाज नहीं हैं कि हम उसके लिये शुक्रिया अदा कर सकें । लेकिन इसका फ़ैसला सिर्फ इस तरह से होगा कि क्राप पैटर्न में कम से कम १६ फ़ीसदी आराजी फ़ाडर प्राडक्शन के लिये बढ़ावें ।

मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग के लिये एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या एक बीघा जमीन पर भी मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग हुई । मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट जैसी मिक्स्ड फ़ार्मिंग चाहती है, वह वैसी ही हो । मैंने फ़र्स्ट और सैकंड फ़ाइद यीअर प्लान्ज़ को देखा है । दोनों में वही चीजें दोहराई गई हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं किया गया है । अब सैकंड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान खत्म हो रहा है । गवर्नमेंट ने एनिमल हस्बैंड्री को तरक्की देने के लिये जो कुछ तय किया था, उसका क्या असर हुआ है? एक औंस भी दूध नहीं बढ़ा है और वह नहीं बढ़ सकता, जब तक कि देश में हर एनिमल की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट न लेगी । महात्मा गांधी और किदवई साहब कहते थे कि हर एनिमल की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट की है, यह ख्याल गलत है कि कैटल के मालिक की ही है--जैसे हर इन्सान की भूख की ज़िम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट की है, उसी तरह कैटल की जिम्मेदारी भी गवर्नमेंट की है । अगर यह दुरुस्त है, तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उस दिन देश का भला होगा, जिस दिन हर एक फ़ार्मर के फ़ील्ड पर एनिमल्ज़, बैल, मज़बूत होंगे । पहले बैल ३५, ४० मन बोझा उठाते थे और अब मुश्किल से १५, २० मन उठाते हैं । पहले गायें १२, १५ सेर दूध देती थीं और आज ७, ८ सेर देती हैं । यह मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है । यह सब गवर्नमेंट की नेग्लिजेंस है । गवर्नमेंट को पचासों दफ़ा हमने कहा है कि इस बारे में एक्शन लो । उसने एक्शन लिया है, लेकिन रीयल एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है । जरूरत इस बात की थी कि मासिज को समझाओ और फ़ार्मस को इस बारे में इन्ट्रेस्टिड करो, लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं किया गया है और वह नहीं किया जा सकता है, जब तक कि क्राप पैटर्न को तब्दील न किया जाये । जितनी गोशालायें थीं, उन सब की ज़मीन पर सीलिंग लगा दी गई । जिनके पास ज़मीन थी, जिस पर वे डंगर चरा कर सकते थे, वह भी नहीं रही । मीडोज को भी

खत्म कर दिया गया । ४ परसेंट मीडोज़ बाकी रह गई हैं । हमारे बुजुर्गों ने पंजाब के हर एक गांव में बड़ी बड़ी ज़मीनें गौचर भूमि के तौर पर चराने के लिये छोड़ी थीं । वे भी तोड़ दी गई । पंजाब में दस परसेंट आप्टिमम तय किया गया था, वह भी तोड़ दिया गया, पंचायत को दे दिया गया है । यह उन गरीब बेचारे जानवरों के साथ जुल्म है, जो मुंह से नहीं बोल सकते हैं । कोई कन्फ्लिक्ट जानवर और आदमी में नहीं है । यह ख्याल गलत है कि इस देश में जो दूध आता है अमरीका से आता है, उसमें फ़ैट कन्टेन्ट होता है और हमारे मुल्क के मुकाबले में ज्यादा होता है । मुझे बताया जाये कि अमरीका में कौन सा कनसेन्ट्रेट दिया जाता है । हर एक आदमी हमारे मुंह पर यह कहता है कि यह नामुमकिन है कि इस देश में यह मसला हल हो सके । क्यों? इस लिये कि इस देश में ७८ परसेंट के लिये चारा है और २८ परसेंट के लिये कलमेंटेट । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे लोग हिसाब को भूल गये । सारे एक्स्पर्ट्स को क्या हो गया ? फ़र्स्ट फ़ाइव यीगर प्लान में सीरियल्ज़ का २० परसेंट इन्क्रीज़ हुआ । कहा जाता है कि सैकंड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान में १५, १६ परसेंट का इन्क्रीज़ हुआ है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि ३६ परसेंट इन्क्रीज़ हो गया सीरियल्ज़ में इसका चारा कहां गया ? आदमी तो चारा खाता नहीं है । वह तो जानवर के लिये ही हुआ । इसके मानेये हैं कि चारे की तादाद बढ़ी है, जो कि जानवर के काम के लिये है । लेकिन जानवरों की परवरिश करना और उनकी नस्ल को सुधारना बड़ा मुश्किल है । इसमें वक्त लगता है । इसलिे इस बारे में कहा जाता है कि इस देश में ज़मीन नहीं, यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है । दूसरे मुल्कों में आदमी को रोटी खाने के लिये छः सात एकड़ ज़मीन चाहिए । हमारे देश में फ़ी आदमी के हिसाब से आधा एकड़, पौन एकड़ या एक एकड़ से ज्यादा नहीं है । अगर कोई कहता है कि हम मर रहे हैं, तो यह कतई भी ठीक नहीं है । हमारे देश में अनाज और चारा काफी है । दोनों बड़े आराम से रह सकते हैं अगर हम मिक्स्ड फार्मिंग करें । जो हम कहते हैं, उसको अगर हम अमल में लायें, तो यह काम हो सकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आइन्दा जो रिपोर्ट आए उसके अन्दर आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को साफ साफ दिखाना चाहिये कि ये-ये काम इसके बारे में हुए हैं । आज जो रिपोर्ट आपने पेश की है, यह देखने के काबिल नहीं है । इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कहीं पर भी एनिमल हस्बैंड्री का दूध के लिहाज से एक लफ्ज भी नहीं लिखा गया है । आपको शर्म आनी चाहिये । इतना सस्त इडिक्टमेंट हाउस में हुआ है लेकिन फिर भी आपने इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । आपने छः अरब रुपया देश का बरबाद कर दिया है पांच करोड़ मन दूध कम कर दिया है । आपने यह तक नहीं कहा है कि इस सब की क्या वजूहात हैं । आपके पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है, आप इसकी वजह बताने की जुरत नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

मैं नहीं चाहता कि इन खराबियों को रिपीट करूं । मुझे शर्म आती है यह कहते हुए कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान की वजह से यह चीज़ हो गई है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आइंदा जो रिपोट आप हमें दें उसमें यह दिखाये कि फिलवाका इतना दूध बढ़ गया है, इतनी जानवरों की तरक्की हुई है । एक मैम्बर साहब ने कहा कि जब तक आर्टिकल ४८ के मुताबिक गवर्नमेंट नहीं चलती है, तब तक यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल गवर्नमेंट नहीं है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर होना तो यह आपका फर्ज है कि सारी कांस्टीट्यूशन की प्रोविजन्ज को आप माने । यह देश का हुक्म है । यह आर्टिकल ऐसे नहीं बन गया है । इस आर्टिकल को लेकर हमारे नायर साहब और उनके फेलो ट्रेवलर्ज सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक में गए हैं और इसको चैलंज किया है और कहा है कि यह दुरुस्त नहीं है ।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने करार दिया है कि यह दुरुस्त नहीं है, देश की इकोनामिक हालत के मुताबिक है और इस पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो चीज सैंक्टीफाई हो गई है उस पर अमल होना चाहिये । यह देश का तकाजा है, इस पर अमल करने में ही सारे देश की भलाई है । ग्रेन का जो प्राबलैम है, वह साल्व नहीं होगा, फूड का जो प्राबलैम है, वह साल्व नहीं होगा जब तक आप इस मसले का ठीक हल नहीं करते हैं । दूध में न्यूट्रेटिव वैल्यू बहुत अधिक है, एक सेर दूध में साढ़े छः छटाक आटे की वेल्यु है—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मेम्बर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वह चेयर ले लें । उनको तकलीफ होगी अगर ज्यादा बोलोगे ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप मुझे खत्म करना चाहते हैं—

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : हम चाहते हैं कि आप बहुत देर तक रहे ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जरूरत से ज्यादा वक्त दिया है आपने मुझको, इसका मैं खयाल रखूंगा—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको जो तकलीफ थी, उसकी याद मैं आपको दिला रहा हूं । इसके बाद मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करने वाला हूं कि आप चेयर ले लें । उस वक्त जब दूसरों के लिये आप घटी बजायगे, तो आपको तकलीफ होगी ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हर इन्सान को जितने घटे वह स्पीच तैयार करने में लगाये, स्टडी करने में लगाये, एक मिनट फी घटा के हिसाब से तो वक्त मिलना चाहिये । मैं आपसे सच कहता हू कि जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूं वह बीस घटे की मेहनत के बाद कह रहा हूं ।

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I did not want to interrupt Panditji while he was speaking. If I have understood his Hindi correctly, he has challenged three or four times that the milk production in the country has gone down. He said, he has challenged the Government and the Government is not able to answer. The hon. Member knows that the cattle census is held once in five years. In 1951 the production of milk in the country was 466 million maunds, *i.e.*, cow, buffalo and goat milk. In 1956, there was a census again and according to the latest census, the milk yield in the country is 528 million maunds. So, in five years, milk production has gone up by nearly 6 crore maunds.

It may be true that the per capita yield per cow may have gone down, but that is because of the number of useless and old cattle existing. Because of the ban on cow slaughter in the various States, since the last 10 years, the number of useless and old cows has gone up greatly. Therefore, if you divide the total milk production by the number of cows, including the useless and old cows, the yield per cow goes down. It is not our fault. So, the milk production in five years has gone up by 6 crores maunds.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The figures about 1956 are the Government figures given in the Live Stock Statistics, 1956. The figures given by the hon. Minister are not published yet.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In 1951, the production of milk in the country was 466 million maunds. In 1956, census it was 528 million maunds. That is the latest census; we have not had any census afterwards.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In 1956 the figures was 466. Have your figures been published by Government anywhere?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the figures are equally reliable.

श्री रामजी वर्मा (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चंद मिनट का समय जो आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दो एक बातों की तरफ ही आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

इस मुल्क में खाद्य की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री जी ने जो प्रयास किया है, उसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं । इसके लिए उनको जरूर बधाई मिलनी चाहिये । उन्होंने बाहर से कर्जे का गल्ला ला करके स्थिति में सुधार कर दिया है । लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी और सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कर्ज लेकर खाने की जो प्रवृत्ति है यह बहुत अच्छी नहीं है । हमारी सारी एनर्जी, सारा पैसा, समस्त अवसर जो हैं, वे कर्जा प्राप्त करने में लग रहे हैं और जो ध्यान हम इस ओर दे रहे हैं वही ध्यान हमने अगर लोगों की ओर, किसानों कीओर, दिया होता तो मैं समझता हूं कि समस्या बहुत कुछ हल हो गई होती । बरसों से इस बात का वादा किया जा रहा है और सरकार से यह मांग की जा रही हैं कि प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड बनना चाहिये और किसान को उसकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य दिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन किसी न किसी बहाने सरकार इस मांग को मजूर करते हुए भी टालती जा रही है और दाम मुकर्रर करना नहीं चाहती है । अगर उचित दाम किसान को आज नहीं मिल रहे हैं, तो वह सरकार की इस नीति के कारण ही नहीं मिल रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत प्रयास के बाद, बहुत संघर्ष के बाद आपने अपने मंत्रीकाल में गन्ने की प्राइस थोड़ी बहुत बढ़ाई है और इसके नतीजे के तौर पर आपने देखा है कि किस कदर गन्ना पैदा करके किसानों ने दिखा दिया है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गन्ने की जितनी प्राइस बढ़ी है वह उचित है, वह बहुत कम है । लेकिन उसी से किसान को जो उत्साह मिला उसका नतीजा यह है कि गन्ना इतना पैदा हुआ है कि आपके लिए गन्ने को खपाना और मिलों में पेरवाना मुश्किल हो गया है । जितनी आज फैक्ट्रियां हैं, वे इसके करने में असमर्थ हैं, सरकार असमर्थ है और उस गन्ने को कंज्यूम नहीं किया जा रहा है । अब आप उनको यह कह कर या स्टेट मिनिस्टर यह कह कर कि गन्ना बहुत हो गया है, निरुत्साहित करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी चीनी की देश को आवश्यकता है, उसके मुताबिक गन्ना मुल्क में नहीं है । जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं यह है कि थोड़ा सा दाम गन्ने का आपने बढ़ाया और उसके फलस्वरूप किसान में इतना उत्साह बढ़ा कि गन्ना ही गन्ना हो गया । इसी तरह से व्हीट के, राइस के और गल्ले के दाम अगर आप बढ़ा दें, प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड बिठा दें और हर साल उन चीजों के दाम तय हुआ करें तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि किसानों में इस वक्त उत्साह का संचार होगा कि वे गल्ला भी भारी मात्रा में पैदा करके आपको दे देंगे और उसी तरह से दे देंगे जिस तरह से उन्होंने केन दिया है । परन्तु गल्ले की तो आज आपके लिए एक समस्या ही बन गई है और आपको नहीं सूझता है कि इसको कैसे हल किया जाए । अगर किसानों को उत्साहित किया जाए तो फिर न अमरीका से और न ही आस्ट्रेलिया से आपको कर्ज लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी । लेकिन इनसैंटिव आप किसान को देना नहीं चाहते हैं । आप गलत पालिसी अख्तियार करते हैं । आप बाहर से कर्जा ले करके और मुल्क के कधों पर इन कर्जों का बोझा लाद करके समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं । आप यहां के लोगों पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं । किसान के ज्ञान पर, किसान की पद्धति पर और किसान खुद भी खड़ा हो सकता है, इस पर आपका विश्वास नहीं है । नए-नए मैथड आप खोजते फिरते हैं, कर्जा ले करके कमी को पूरा करना चाहते हैं । आप कोऑपरेटिव की बात करते हैं, कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग की

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

बात करते हैं, फिर चाहे वे सर्विस कोग्रोप्रेटिवज हों या कोई और हों, उस पर भी आप अमल नहीं करते हैं। आप इस चीज को लागू क्यों नहीं करते हैं, चालू क्यों नहीं करते हैं? जब आप देहातों के लिये प्लान करना चाहें तो आप गांव वालों से कह दें, पचायतों से जो कि अब बन गई हैं कह दें, कि तुमको अपने गांव का गल्ला प्लान करना पड़ेगा, तुमको यह प्लान करना पड़ेगा कि तुमको कितना कर्जा चाहिये, कितनी तुमको तकावी चाहिए, कितना सीड चाहिए और कितना फरटीलाइजर वगैरह चाहिए, और आपको उनसे कहना चाहिए कि तुमको अपने इस साल के उत्पादन से अगले साल अधिक उत्पादन दिखाना होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी यहां के किसानों में जीवन शक्ति बाकी है जिसके जरिये से वह आपको अधिक गल्ला पैदा करके दे सकते हैं और फिर आपको किसी तरह का कर्जा लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। लेकिन आपको उन में विश्वास नहीं है, आप उनमें इंसेंटिव पैदा होने देना नहीं चाहते और उनको उचित प्रयास नहीं करने देते कि जिसके जरिये से वे अपना काम खुद कर सकें। यह जटिल हालत है। इसी कारण से इस देश की खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं होती। जब तक आप उसका विश्वास नहीं करेंगे, और उल्टा अपने चन्द अफसरों का विश्वास करेंगे, अपने मंत्रिमंडल का विश्वास करेंगे और जब तक आप उन हजारों, लाखों और करोड़ों किसानों को, जो कि देश में फैले हुए हैं, यह समझेंगे कि ये बेकार हैं और कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, तब तक आपकी यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। आप उनका भार उनके कंधे पर डालिए और उनके मन में आत्म विश्वास पैदा होने दीजिए। जब करोड़ों किसानों में आत्म विश्वास पैदा हो जाएगा तो मुल्क की खाद्य समस्या अवश्य हल हो जाएगी और आपके सामने गल्ले की अधिकता की समस्या उसी तरह खड़ी हो जाएगी जिस तरह कि आज गन्ने की समस्या आपके सामने है।

गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं है और प्रगति को रोकने वाली है। एक तरफ किसानों ने इतना गन्ना पैदा किया है कि आपके लिये समस्या बन गयी है और आपको उसे अपनी मिलों में खपाना कठिन हो रहा है। दूसरी तरफ अगर लोग छोटी छोटी मशीनें लगा कर खंडसारी वाले उस गन्ने का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं जिसको कि आप मिलों में क्रश नहीं कर सकते, तो उनके रास्ते में आप रोड़ा अटकाते हैं और इस चीज को रोकना चाहते हैं। इस मुल्क के व्यापारी, इस मुल्क के किसान आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन उस आगे बढ़ते हुए कदम को अगर कोई रोकता है तो वह हमारी सरकार की गलत नीति है।

मैं अपने खाद्य मंत्री जी से यह जरूर निवेदन करूंगा कि जब से उन्होंने यह भार लिया है तब से लोगों में थोड़ा सा आत्म विश्वास पैदा हुआ है कि हां मुल्क की यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी। लेकिन जो उन्होंने बाहर से कर्जा लेने का तरीका अपनाया है यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। कुछ दिनों तक आप इस कृत्रिम तरीके से लोगों को रख सकते हैं। लेकिन सही तरीका किसानों में आत्म विश्वास पैदा करने का है।

कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के सिलसिले में भी मुझे दो एक बातें कह देनी हैं। आप यदि अफसरों के जरिए से गांवों में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग कराऐंगे तो मैं कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में फिर भी प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा।

अभी सबेरे जिक्र हो रहा था और डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने बतलाया कि आप हर गांव में एक छोटा सा सीड फार्म बनाने

जा रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि यह भी बिल्कुल गलत पालिसी है । इसके बजाए आपको यह चाहिए कि गांवों के खेतों में से जिस खेत में सबसे अच्छी पैदावार हो आप गांव वालों से कहिए कि उसी को सीड के काम में लाएं उनको खुद यह काम करने दीजिए । आपने पंचायतें बना रखी हैं, उनके जरिए आप बहुत काम ले सकते हैं । इस तरह से सरकार का भार बहुत हल्का हो सकता है और अफसरों की तनख्वाह बच सकती है और लोगों में आत्म विश्वास पैदा हो सकता है ।

इसके बाद चूंकि समय हो गया है और बहुत रिक्वेस्ट के बाद उपाध्यक्ष जी ने मुझे समय दिया है, मैं एक ही बात और कहना चाहता हूं । शुगर वेज बोर्ड की जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है उसकी सिफारिशों को अमल में लाया जाए । बड़ी बड़ी कमेटियां बनती हैं उनकी रिपोर्टें आती हैं और आप उन सबको ताक पर रख लेते हैं । मैं आपसे कहूं कि इस तरह से आप लेबर में भी आत्म विश्वास खो रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप वजबोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू कीजिए । शुगर फक्टरीज में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनकी हालत को आप जानते हैं, हम सभी जानते हैं । मेरे जिले देवरिया में तो १४ शूगर फैक्टरियां हैं । वहां लेबर की क्या हालत है, केन ग्रोअर्स की क्या हालत है, यह सवाल हम असेम्बली में भी उठाते हैं और यहां भी किसी न किसी तरह आये दिन उठा कर आपको तंग करते हैं । लेकिन हमारा उद्देश्य आपको तग करना नहीं बल्कि मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाना होता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि लोगों में जो हौसला है, उस हौसले से काम लीजिए, उनको उत्साहित कीजिए । ऐसा करने से हमारे देश की समस्याओं का अवश्य हल निकल आयेगा ।

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले जिनसे मेरा बहुत पुराना सम्बन्ध है और जो मेरे निकटतम मित्रों में से एक मित्र रहे हैं उन श्री पाटिल साहब को मैं हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत थोड़े समय के अन्दर अपनी योग्यता का पूरा पूरा परिचय दिया है ।

स्वर्गीय श्री रफी अहमद किदवई के सिवा शायद कोई भी मंत्री इस विभाग में इतना सफल नहीं हुआ जितना कि पाटिल साहब हुए हैं । और जब मैं उन्हें यह बधाई देता हूं तो एक प्रकार से वह बधाई मुझे स्वयं मिल जाती है क्योंकि मैंने अभी आपसे निवेदन किया कि वे मेरे पुराने से पुराने और निकट से निकट के मित्र रहे हैं ।

खेती का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे मित्र पंडित ठाकुर दास जी भार्गव ने कुछ अंक उपस्थित किए । इस विषय में कोई सन्देह तो होना ही नहीं चाहिए कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन दो प्रश्न हैं और बहुत बड़े प्रश्न हैं । क्या यह जो उत्पादन बढ़ा है इसमें स्थायित्व की बात है ? इस देश की खेती बहुत दूर तक जो वर्षा होती है कम या अधिक, दूसरे इसी प्रकार के जो नैसर्गिक परिवर्तन होते हैं, उन पर निर्भर करती है । इधर कुछ फसलें अच्छी आई हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन हमें यह देखना है कि जो यह उत्पादन बढ़ा रहा है यह स्थायी हो जाए और हमें आगे चल कर वही कठिनाई फिर न पड़े जो अनेक बार पड़ती रही है ।

दूसर जो प्रश्न इस संबंध में है वह अनाज के भावों का है । मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं । हम लोग इन भावों के मामले में बहुत तकलीफ उस प्रदेश में बरदाशत कर चुके हैं । छत्तीसगढ़ में धान का उत्पादन होता है । एक समय आया जब धान का उत्पादन खब बढ़ा लेकिन भाव इतने घट गए कि बेचारे किसान फिर भी भूखों मर गए । यही बात अनेक बार गेहूं के सम्बन्ध में होती है । तो हमें इस विषय में दो बातों की तरफ विशेषकर ध्यान रखना

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

है कि जो उत्पादन बढ़े वह स्थायी उत्पादन बढ़े, और उसी के साथ एक खास सतह पर भाव रहें, उनसे नीचे भाव न जावें, जिससे कि किसानों को उनकी मेहनत का एवजाना मिल जाए ।

उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जमीन की जुताई, खाद, अच्छा बीज, सिंचाई, सब आवश्यक हैं । स सम्बन्ध में सभी बातों के लिए कुछ न कुछ हो रहा है । किन्तु सर्वोपरि मैं गोरक्षा को मानता हूं । और मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि स विषय में मैं पाटिल साहब को, श्री देशमुख साहब को, श्री कृष्णप्पा साहब को या श्री थामस साहब को और उनके विभाग के किसी व्यक्ति को भी कोई बधाई देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं । जहां तक कृष्णप्पा साहब का मामला है, उनके सम्बन्ध में तो मुझे बड़ा क्षोभ है उनके उस भाषण पर जो भाषण उन्होंने श्री मूलन सिन्हा साहब के विधेयक पर २५ नवम्बर, १९६० को किया था । वह भाषण हमारे संविधान के विरुद्ध था, वह भाषण जो हमारा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय है उसके फैसले के विरुद्ध था, वह भाषण उन्होंने अपने संविधान के प्रति वफादार रहने के लिए जो शपथ ली है उस शपथ के विरुद्ध है ।

जहां तक गाय का मामला है, मैं हमेशा एक मत का रहा हूं । भारतीय संस्कृति का मैं एक छोटा सा पूजक हूं । भारतीय संस्कृति धर्म प्रधान संस्कृति है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके आसन के ऊपर लिखा है "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय" । तो जहां तक गाय का आर्थिक मामला है, जो कुछ मेरे मित्र ठाकुर दास जी ने कहा उसके एक एक अक्षर का मैं समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन यह हमारा सांस्कृतिक मामला भी है, और जब मैं यह कहता हूं तो नायर साहब का जो यहां पर भाषण हुआ, उस भाषण पर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, दुःख होता है और क्षोभ होता है । मैं हमेशा कहता रहा हूं कि यह साम्यवादी दल और उसके सदस्य भारतीय हैं या भारत के बाहर से आये हुए हैं यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है और ऐसे लोगों को अपने को भारतीय कहना यह किसी प्रकार भी युक्तिसंगत नहीं है । उन्होंने बड़े बड़े वेद, शास्त्रों और पुराणों की बातें कही हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उनका न किसी वेद में विश्वास है, न किसी शास्त्र में विश्वास है और न ही किसी पुराण में विश्वास है । उनका विश्वास है मास्को में, उनका विश्वास है पेकिंग में, उनका विश्वास है भारत के बाहर जो देश हैं और जो भारत पर आक्रमण करते हैं उन देशों पर ।

वेदों में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा गया है ? यजुर्वेद में गाय को अघ्न्या कहा है । अघ्न्या का अर्थ होता है हन्तुं अयोग्या ; जिसकी कि हत्या नहीं की जा सकती । गोमेध यज्ञ का वर्णन हमारे वेदों में और हमारे शास्त्रों में आया है लेकिन गोमेध यज्ञ में गो जो शब्द है उसका अर्थ यहां पर गाय नहीं होता है अपितु गो का अर्थ वहां पर पृथ्वी होता है । पृथ्वी की जुताई की जाय । गाय को मार कर उसके मांस की आहुति देना यह गोमेध यज्ञ का अर्थ नहीं है । उत्तर राम चरित नाटक में गोघ्न अतिथि शब्द आया है । वहां पर गो का अर्थ वाणी है । जिस प्रकार से गोमेध यज्ञ में गो का अर्थ पृथ्वी है उसी प्रकार उत्तर रामचरित नाटक में गो का अर्थ वाणी है । जिन अतिथियों के सामने हमारी वाणी झुक जाती है, आदर-सूचक हो जाती है उनको हम बड़ा मान कर कुछ कहते हैं, वे अतिथि गोघ्न अतिथि हैं । ऋग्वेद में एक लम्बा श्लोक है जो कि इस प्रकार है :—

"यः मानुषेयेण क्रिविषा समंवत
यो अश्व्येन पशुना यातुधानः
यो अघ्न्याया हरति क्षीरमग्ने
तेषां शीर्षाणि हरसापि वृश्च"

इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि जो मनुष्य मांस खाता है और जो घोड़े आदि पशुओं का मांस खाते हैं, जो गाय का दूध इतना दुहता है जिससे उसके बच्चे भूखे रह जायें, राजा को उनके सिर धड़ से अलग करदेने चाहिएं। संस्कृत न जानने वाले व्यक्ति ही गो शब्द का अर्थ न जान कर उसका अनर्थ करते हैं और उनमें एक हमारे नायर साहब भी हैं।

गोवध कतई बन्द होना यह सबसे अधिक आवश्यक चीज है। गोवध बन्द होना सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक दोनों कारणों से आवश्यक है। अच्छे जानवरों की रक्षा भी बिना गोवध कतई बन्द किए नहीं हो सकती है। इसके मैं अनेक प्रमाण इस मंच से अनेक बार दे चुका हूं।

जिस प्रकार मेरे मित्र पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव को आश्चर्य हुआ मुझे भी डा० पंजाबराव देशमुख की और उस के बाद कृष्णप्पा साहब की बात को सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ। उन्हों ने बेकाम पशुओं की बात कही है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्ट नीति स्वीकार कर चुकी है। बेकाम पशुओं को गोसदनों में रक्खा जायगा यह सरकार की नीति है। हमारी सरकार नहीं चाहती कि बेकाम पशु यहां पर बढ़ाये जायें लेकिन उन को मार कर और इस देश की संस्कृति और धर्मप्राण जनता के हृदय पर आघात पहुंचाना, यह हमारी नीति नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारे बेकाम पशु न बढ़ें इसलिये आप ने गो सदन स्थापित करने की नीति अख्तियार की है। यह आवश्यक है कि गोवध कतई बन्द किया जाय क्योंकि बिना इस के अच्छी नस्ल के अच्छे जानवरों की भी रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है।

आवश्यक चारे-दाने और खली का प्रबन्ध किया जाय। आप को अभी पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने बतलाया कि हमारे देश में चारा काफी नहीं है लेकिन इतने पर भी हम पशुओं के खाद्य पदार्थ बाहर भेजते जा रहे हैं। सन् १९५३-५४ में गुवार के सिवा खली आदि का जो निर्यात दस लाख छत्तीस हजार सात सौ पचासी रुपये का हुआ था वह १९५९ में १९ करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है। हमारे यहां के जानवर भूखों मरें और इस प्रकार से खली और गुवार आदि का निर्यात हो यह किसी प्रकार भी उचित नहीं है।

हमें सांडों की आवश्यकता है। यह सरकार न जाने कितनी बार स्वयं इसे स्वीकार कर चुकी है परन्तु उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये जो प्रयत्न आवश्यक हैं वे नहीं हो रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं हमारे यहां से सांड बाहर भेजे जाते हैं। विश्व कृषि मेले के समय जो स्मृति ग्रंथ प्रकाशित हुआ है उस में सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है कि आंगोल और गवालऊ नस्ल के भारतीय सांड ब्राजील, आस्ट्रेलिया, हिन्देशिया, फिलिपाइन आदि देशों को भेजे जाते हैं.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जो यह बार बार घंटी बजा रहा हूं तो यह कोई खिलौना समझ कर तो बजा नहीं रहा हूं।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने एक्स्ट्रा टाईम मेरे घंटी बजाते रहने पर भी ले लिया है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : बस आप की आज्ञा से मैं केवल एक मिनिट में अपनी बात को पूरा किये देता हूं।

मैं पाटिल साहब को बधाई और धन्यवाद देते हुए भी यह कहूंगा कि जहां तक गोसंवर्धन का मामला है, उन को इसके बारे में उसी प्रकार से गौर से देखना चाहिये जिस प्रकार कि वे अपने दूसरे विभागों को देखते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में उन की जो राय है वह मैं जानता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर उन्हों ने

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

अपनी राय के अनुसार काम किया तो इस देश में गोवध कतई बन्द हो जायगा । इस देश से जो हमारा पशू खाद्य का खली गुवार आदि का निर्यात हो रहा है वह भी बन्द हो जायगा और सांडों का निर्यात भी बन्द हो । इस से अच्छे सांडों कीद पैदाइश भी बढ़ेगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. B. Thakore. The hon. Member will be very brief.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very kind of you to have given me an opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. At the outset I would like to pay my tribute to the hon. Ministers, the Deputy Ministers and the Ministry itself for setting up one of the biggest dairies in Asia at Patel Nagar in Delhi. I am one of those Opposition Members who would always give a constructive suggestion and appreciate the work done by any Ministry.

I am glad that this Ministry has been saddled on by the hon. Minister, Shri S. K. Patil. You know formerly it was a trouble-Ministry, but under the present Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, it has been settled and is running smoothly. Some friends do not like to give credit to him and say that he is lucky. I congratulate him to be lucky, and I may tell you that he has always been lucky throughout. Yes, I come from Bombay. I know his career, and he has always been lucky. My friends may not give him credit, but I do, as an Opposition Member.

Sufficient replies have been given to my Communist friend, Shri V. P. Nayar, and I need not go into detail about that. But there is one thing that I would like to say, namely that ours is a democracy, and if we believe in majority rule, and ours is ruled by majority, then the feeling of the majority of the people should be respected. I am talking here about cow slaughter. I would repeat that the majority of the people are against cow slaughter and cows' meat etc. Therefore, that should be stopped immediately. I congratulte the Government of Gujerat who have recently passed a legislation prohibiting cow-slaughter.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): In U.P. also.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I am sorry that my hon. friends Dr. P. S Deshmukh, Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Sushri Maniben Patel, and Dr. Sushila Nayar are against such a kind of move. I do not know what they will say about this when they go back to their constituencies.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Nobody will care for it in our constituency.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I challenge them if they are convinced about this thing, they should go and preach this in their constituencies also, and see whether they are elected or not. I would ask my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar also to preach these things in his constituency.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Last time, I said these things, and I won by nearly 200,000 votes.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I would say one thing regarding the import of wheat under the PL-480 agreement. When we are a deficient country, there is no other go but to import. From where should we import? I think my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar would not have any objection, if we import from Russia or China, but unfortunately, I do not think they have any surplus foodgrains to export to any country. But one thing is certain namely that the import of wheat would affect the prices adversely, and from that point of view, I would not support the imports as such. But since we are a deficient country, there is no other go but to import foodgrains from other countries.

I do not think my communist friends would have any serious objection if wheat is imported from Australia and Canada. I do not think my hon. friend has said anything about it. His objection has probably been due to the ideological difference that exists between the U.S.A. and the USSR.

Now, I come to the prices of foodgrains. You know that there is disparity in prices between agricultural goods and non-agricultural essential goods. When foodgrains prices rise by Rs. 1:50 or Rs. 2, my communist friends raise a hue and cry, but I would congratulate my hon. friend now on the fact that, for the first time, I think, he has advocated the cause of the agriculturists.

As far as prices of foodgrains are concerned, there should be some price policy. I am sorry to state that the hon. Minister has not so far implemented the promise that he gave twice, once here on the floor of the House and another time in the consultative committee. He said that a commission would be appointed by Government to look into the prices of foodgrains. Unless the prices are stabilised, I do not think we serve the interests of the agriculturists. Shri Bibhuti Mishra has said that there are more than 300 Members of Parliament here who represent agriculturists. But I do not think there are more than 20 or 30 Members who take much interest in agriculturists.

I have no time. So I will not go into details. But I would request the Minister to appoint a Price Commission or some such body to look into this matter and to advise Government. I would say that the Estimates Committee has also recommended that there should be some kind of a Commission to fix prices.

Now I will turn to my State. It is a deficit State as far as foodgrains are concerned. There is no godown accommodation, there are no transport facilities, there is no fertiliser factory and there is very little anti-erosion work done there. I know that the land in north Gujarat is very salty. Drinking water is not there at all. I am glad that some tube-wells have been drilled recently, but they are not sufficient. Would the Government drill more?

Here I would make one point. In Delhi, there is a tube well progress officer in the office of the tubewell authority. He is not a technical hand. He was a mere section officer. I do not know how he has become a technical hand and appointed there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not go into individual cases and name persons here.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I am not mentioning any name. I am just citing a case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No names should be mentioned in favour of or accusation against any individual officer. He should conclude now. The second bell has been rung.

Shri M. B. Thakore: The price of jeera has fallen down. Jeera is a foreign-exchange earner. But nothing has been done to raise the price of this commodity which has fallen by more than 50 per cent. compared to the prices prevailing in 1959 and beginning of 1960. So I would request the hon. Minister to take some action.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was very keen to accommodate Shri N. R. Ghosh Shri Shivananjappa and Shri Kotoki. West Bengal, Mysore and Assam have not been represented.

Shri V. Eacharan (Palghat): Kerala also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We started with Kerala.

So three States have not been represented. If hon. Members are agreeable, we can sit for about 20 minutes more, thus allowing 6 or 7 minutes to each of those hon. Members.

An Hon. Member: There is a half-hour discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can push the half-hour discussion further.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They must be accommodated.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): I have got a few minutes and I shall try to utilise them by mentioning a few points.

At the outset, I must congratulate our hon. Minister on achieving a very great success by securing from U.S.A. this large stock of foodgrains. It has a very great psychological affect in our country. It has stopped speculative hoarding and soaring prices. It has brought about a sense of security. The only thing demanded of us is that we must by increased production, augment the stock of our foodgrains, which will be a permanent solution to our problem and price stabilisation.

Coming to increased production, I would however say that though it is mentioned in the report that there is provision for medium and small-scale irrigation schemes, the requisite emphasis is not paid to them. Whatever may be the programme on paper, it is not being translated actually in the country. I come from North Bengal. I know that in places where the lands are not wet, there are no irrigation facilities. We only get about 12 maunds of paddy per acre. But if in those places irrigation schemes are introduced, then the production increases to 31 maunds per acre. Big or large-scale irrigation schemes may have their advantage, but they are very costly. I would ask the Minister—of course he has given certain figures in the report—to pay more attention to smaller schemes, and I would say that if these small irrigation schemes are actually followed up with vigour, we can work wonders. Our Minister has great imagination and drive, and I would ask him to lay special emphasis on the minor and medium irrigation schemes.

18 hrs.

As regards subsidiary foods, I may point out that in Japan the arable land is only one-third of the area of the whole country. But they have solved the problem in two ways. First, they solved it by the Japanese method of cultivation, by small irrigation schemes particularly and by fertilisers and secondly, by introducing sweet potato crop and by seafish. Sweet potato is rich in food value; it is richer in food value than the white potato, and it is grown even as a second crop. In North Bengal and in many other parts of India, you can grow sweet potato in abundance. I would ask the Minister to pay particular attention to this humble suggestion of mine. If actually sweet potato is cultivated as an additional crop in the fields, then this problem of food will have partial, but substantial solution.

As regards co-operative farming, it may be necessary and of course it will be specially useful where the holdings are small. But the country psychologically is not fit for it as yet. I would, therefore, ask the Minister to lay emphasis on fertilisers, on good seed and on small irrigation schemes. These big projects or schemes may wait, but as the food problem is urgent and as the people are to be educated about co-operative farming, we should not put much emphasis on co-operative farming now. But I would submit that we should devote special thought to the improvement of seed, better implement small irrigation schemes and fertilisers for self-sufficiency in food.

It is the experience of all of us that when we expect a very good crop in a particular year, our hopes are shattered by drought, but if the irrigation schemes be there, then we need not depend upon God, so to say, for our crop.

Another thing that I would submit is this: we at least in West Bengal have been the worst victims of this

partition. All our big rivers have gone to the share of East Pakistan. There is an extreme scarcity of fish. I would ask the Minister to pay some attention to this aspect of the question. The Bengalis do not generally take meat, but fish is an absolute must in their food. I would ask the Minister to give some attention in West Bengal to deep-sea fishing. There have been some attempts made by the State but they have not been very successful. There must be bigger projects helped by the Centre. In the west coast of India, Government are doing something substantial for sea-fishing. I think special attention should be given to West Bengal so as to remove the fish-scarcity brought on by partition.

As regards cattle, I would submit that scrub cattle has got its value. As a matter of fact, I read an article where it has been proved almost mathematically that scrub cattle is not a burden on our country. You do not have to give them much fodder; they actually fend for themselves. But the value which you get from scrub cattle is much more than what they get from the land or from us. I would submit that there should be an earnest attempt to improve the quality of this scrub cattle than to think that they are a burden and they ought to be liquidated, which is an atrocious idea.

I would like to say a few words about vanaspati. Not only as food, but as a part of our culture, *ghee* has actually permeated into the very texture of our life. I think the whole country resents the idea that up till now the Government has not succeeded in colouring the vanaspati. This is not the place where the question whether it is good or not as food is to be convassed; but big money seems to be all powerful. However, I would submit that this is the thing which is used very largely for adulteration of pure ghee and the Government must find out some colouring substance, so that ghee may not be adulterated.

Shri Shivananjappa (Mandya): I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I congratulate the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture and his able lieutenants for the excellent job that they have done in easing the food situation in the country. They have also built up a sizeable stock in order to stabilise effectively the food prices. In these years, they have accelerated the tempo of minor irrigation schemes. The Second target of 10 million acreage has been nearly achieved. There is a marked progress in the development of animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, fisheries and forestry.

But more remains to be done. This Ministry cannot be complacent. The country has yet to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and other foodstuffs. Agriculture is still on subsistence level. The vocation of 90 per cent of the population of the country is still unremunerative. There is no proper price policy for agricultural commodities and no price-incentive.

With the limited time at my disposal, I will confine myself to the more limited problems of sugarcane cultivation and the location of sugar factories. Sugarcane is a tropical crop largely grown in sub-tropical areas like UP and Bihar. Incidentally, it is very interesting to note that North India taking to sugarcane cultivtion was a historical accident. Before the I World war, large quantities of indigo used to be grown in the sub-tropical India. Owing to an embargo put on the export of indigo during war time, the areas growing indigo had to be diverted for growing sugarcane.

I beg to submit that sub-tropical India is most ill-suited for sugarcane growing, since the yield per acre and the recovery of sugar out of it is very low when compared to peninsular India, particularly Deccan Plateau. The average yield per acre in U.P. is 11 tons per acre and in Bihar it is 14 tons per acre, whereas in the Deccan factories it is nearly 40 tons per acre. The sugar recovery out of sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar is about 9 per cent whereas in the factories of peninsular India, it is above 11 per

[Shri Shivananjappa]

cent. In U.P. in spite of providing better irrigational facilities, fertilisers and improved seeds, the average yield per acre of 11 tons has remained stationery even from 1952. If application of chemical fertilisers and improved seeds and irrigational facilities were to produce sugarcane, most of the sub-tropical States of Europe would have produced cane-sugar.

Since sugarcane is a climatic crop, I would urge upon the Government to encourage sugarcane cultivation and establish new sugar factories only in peninsular India, as that is the only remedy for reducing the cost of production of sugar, because the yield, recovery and duration of working of sugar factories is more.

I would further urge upon the Government to pursue a policy of gradually shunting out the sugar industry from the north to suitable places in the Deccan and in the south. The late lamented Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, resourceful as he was, openly declared on the floor of the House that establishment of more sugar factories and more sugarcane cultivation must be undertaken only in the south. The Estimates Committee in their 127th Report—recommendation 28, para 51—have said :

> "The Committee are of the opinion that the policy for location of new sugar factories needs to be carefully laid down. Both regional considerations and the suitability of the particular sites may guide the choice of location."

Further, I would like to impress upon the Government the necessity for increasing the minimum price of sugarcane. In fixing the present minimum price of sugarcane, the cost of production of sugarcane is arbitrarily fixed, though the Sugar Control Order, 1955 enjoins upon the Government to fix the minimum price of sugarcane on the basis of cost of production, recovery of sugar and its market sale.

The representative of the Ministry while giving evidence before the Estimates Committee admits that there is no proper working of the cost of cultivation of sugarcane. He says that the cost of cultivation of sugarcane was taken in a general way. The Estimates Committee in its 127th Report, on page 9, para 19 says :

> "The Estimates Committee considers it important that an assessment is made early of the cost of production of sugarcane in different areas in order to fix the minimum price of sugarcane to be paid to the producers having regard to the provision of clause 3(1) of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1955."

It further makes a plea for the increase of cane price. It says in Report 13, para 22 :

> "The Committee feel that the example of Maharashtra and Gujerat, where the sugar factories are able to pay a higher price for sugarcane than the statutory price is worth emulating by sugar facories in other regions."

Hence I request the Government to increase the statuory minimum price of sugarcane from Rs. 1.62 per maund to Rs. 1.75 per maund as it was before.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What do you get in Mysore?

Shri Shivananjappa: The statutory minimum is Rs. 1.62 per maund.

Shri A. M. Thomas Then there is extra also.

Shri Shivananjappa: That depends upon the recovery.

Further, Sir, it is a matter of great gratification to note that the sugar production has over-shot its mark and the country is left with an exportable surplus of five lakh tons

now. With more factories to be established during the coming years, we will be left with a sizeable surplus of at least a million tons of sugar for export. But the cost of production of indigenous sugar is Rs. 300 more per ton than the international price. Hence there is a great necessity to approximate the internal prices of sugar with international prices in order to build up a sizeable export. The Government must seriously think of this problem. I , however, suggest the reduction in the encidence of central and State taxation in sugar, since central and State taxation on sugar about 35 per cent in the present cost-structure of sugar.

I want to say a word about the Mysore sugar factory at Mandya. This sugar factory at Mandya in the State of Mysore has requested the Central Government to give its accord to increase its daily capacity. Its present capacity is 2000 tons daily. They want that it should be increased to 3000 tons. But somehow or the other the Government is not giving its sanction. I request the Government to consider this problem and give its sanction allowing this factory to enhance its capacity from 2000 tons to 3000 tons daily.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the burden that has to be carried by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is indeed very heavy. They have not only to produce and find food for the ever increasing population of our country, but they have also to produce the raw materials, for various industries particularly the export earning industries like jute and cotton. Therefore, it was quite just and proper that in the First Plan stress was laid on self-sufficiency of agriculture. But during the First Plan we have not succeeded in attaining self-sufficiency. In the Second Plan also the emphasis had to be carried on. Now we find from the Draft Plan that the same emphasis has to be continued in the Third Plan also. God alone knows whether we are going to attain self-sufficiency even during the Third Plan period. There are various factors on account of which self-sufficiency could not be attained during the last ten years. This is mainly due to the fact that we have not yet been able to save agriculture from the vagaries of monsoons. From this year's report we have seen the extent of heavy damage done to crops during the year 1959-60. Even during the year 1960-61, although the overall crop position has been good, there has been extensive damage due to natural causes of flood and drought. Therefore, if we want to attain self-sufficiency, we will have to prevent damage to crops by floods and also remove the handicap for standing crops due to drought. These are the two things on which I would request the hon. Minister to lay special emphasis.

Even in this respect, the measures that we have taken for controlling the floods appear to be very defective sometimes. I will particularly refer to one scheme in my own constituency of which I have got direct and personal knowledge. There, a 35 miles long embankment was constructed along the Brahmaputra by the irrigation department. But, at no stage, the agricultural department was consulted, with the result that we got into such a difficult situation that we could not get even the normal water that is necessary for irrigation. Then an enquiry had to be made in the matter and all that sort of thing followed, the details of which I do not want to go into. What I am stressing is that such schemes should be taken up in a co-ordinated manner by the irrigation department which constructs the irrigation projects, and the agricultural department which actually utilizes these benefits.

Then, regarding irrigation, the position is very unhappy. We have, up till now, only 17 to 20 per cent of our net sowing areas under irrigation. We have not yet brought all the area under irrigation. Unless we bring all the area under irrigation how are we going to attain self-sufficiency in food?

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

In spite of our having a good crop this year, so far as jute is concerned, the production has fallen. Then Report says that it is due to unfavourable weather.

Another cause why we have not been able to reap the fullest benefit from whatever schemes have been taken up in the First and Second Plans is due to lack of co-ordination and also our failure to create the agency, which is very necessary to implement these schemes, namely the formation of panchayats and co-operatives. I have no time to go into the details of all this. In fact, we discussed this subject in this House only the other day. What I would particularly urge on the hon. Minister is, although he is not directly responsible under the present set up for panchayats and co-operatives, nevertheless, it is so very essential for him to take direct responsibility of co-ordination in order to attain self-sufficieney in agricultural production. That is the greatest responsibility that the Minister will have to assume because indirectly the responsibility is his; indirectly he has assumed responsibility for filling up the deficit in foodgrains by importing foodgrains from foreign countries. During the last ten years of our planned economy, we have spent about Rs. 1226 crores on import of foodgrains. We have to impress upon the State Governments, by whatever means we can, that they make all endeavours and attempts so that within the Third Plan we actually attain self-sufficiency in food production.

An Hon. Member; There is a cat in the House, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is also listening.

An Hon. Member; Animal husbandary.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I know, Sir, that you are going to ask me to conclude. I am concluding, by saying that foodgrains and other agricultural commodities must be taken up on a war footing. I would request the hon. Minister in charge, Shri Patil, who is reputed for his dynamism—not only that, as he says, he has got some magic in him—that he should take up the lead in launching a nation-wide compaign of agricultural self-sufficiency.

Shri S. K. Patil: Did I say that?

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I read it somewhere in the papers. Anyway, I am sure that he will be able to inspire all State Governments and panchayats and I hope that this programme of agricultural self-sufficiency will be taken up in that spirit and with that enthusiasm and seriousness which are necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have yet to fulfil two promises. I might have been reckless but I have to give five minutes each to Shri Umrao Singh and to Shri Banerjee.

श्री उमराव सिंह (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया । मैं इस सिलसिले में आप को एक उलाहना दूंगा कि या तो आप जो खड़ा हो उस को बोलने के लिये बुलावें या कोई और तरीका हो कि हम पीछे बैठने वालों को भी बोलने का मौका मिल सके । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या तरीका है जिस से हम को समय मिल सके ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तरीका है कि जब आप को बुलाया जाय तो फौरन तकरीर शुरू कर दें ।

श्री उमराव सिंह : मैं फूड मिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत ही धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्हों ने अपनी विशेष योग्यता से इस देश को भखों

मरने से बचा लिया । उन्हों ने बाहर से गल्ले के मामले में इतनी सहानुभूति प्राप्त की कि उन का मुल्क बचा रहा । लेकिन इसी के साथ साथ मैं फूड मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जहां एक तरफ उन को सफलता मिली है और उन्हों ने देश को भूखों मरने से बचाया है, उसी के साथ साथ मैं उनसे चाहूंगा कि उनके सारे अंग जो हैं वे एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाने में लगने चाहियें । आप के विभाग का नाम है फूड और एग्रील्कल्चर । इस से मालूम होता है एग्रीकल्चर को दूसरा स्थान दिया गया है, और मैं आप से कहता हूं कि अगर यह चीज न की गई तो आप की सारी सफलता असफलता में परिणत हो जायगी । हर गांव का किसान आप से पूछता है, इलेक्शन आने वाला है । वह आदमी आप के सामने खड़ा है, आप उस को बतायें कि आप की सरकार ने उस के लिये क्या किया है । उस ने भी अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई लड़ी थी और उसे भी उम्मीद है कि उसे भी उस का उचित स्थान मिलेगा । लेकिन अभी गांव का किसान यह समझता है कि उस का राज नहीं आया है, अभी राज इने गिने लोगों का आ गया है । लेकिन उस को भी अपनी जल्दी उन्नति करनी है । वह देखता है कि शहरों के लोगों को सुविधायें मिल गई हैं लेकिन उस को नहीं मिली हैं ।

आप ने कहा कि चीनी का बहुत ज्यादा स्टाक जमा हो गया है । हम भी सोचते हैं कि हो गया है लेकिन उस का चीनी के भाव पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है । लेकिन गांवों में चावल ज्यादा हो गया । अब आप किसान से पूछिये कि चावल का क्या भाव है । मैं बस्ती में गया था, मैं ने देखा कि जो चावल दिल्ली में १ रुपये दो आने सेर मिलता है उस चावल को वहां किसान एक रुपये का १ सेर १२ छटांक बेच रहा है, और उस से खराब चावल दिल्ली में १८ आने सेर बिकता है, और नई दिल्ली में तो और भी महंगा बिकता है । अगर कंज्यूमर्स को गल्ला सस्ते दाम पर मिलता तो वह कम से कम इसके लिए धन्यवाद देते लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है । बस्ती में जो चावल १२ आने सेर मिलता है उसी क्वालिटी का चावल यहां दिल्ली में लोग १ रुपये २ आने सेर खरीदते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई अच्छा नक्शा नहीं है । हमने बिचौलियों को खत्म कर दिया । मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोग जोकि किसानों और कंज्यूमर्स के बीच में इतना ज्यादा फायदा उठाते हैं उनकी ओर सरकार का खयाल जाय । सौभाग्य से आपका जन्म एक किसान परिवार में हुआ है । अब यह आपकी खुशकिस्मती है कि बम्बई में आपको दोनों तरह के लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त है । गांधी जी से हमारे गरीब लोग भी उम्मीद करते थे और धनी भी करते थे लेकिन गांधी जी धनी को दबा कर गरीब को आगे बढ़ाते थे । धनी से त्याग करा कर गरीबों को मदद करवाते थे । मैं आशा रखता हूं कि आप उन दोनों में एक ऐसा सामंजस्य पैदा करने में सफल होंगे और उसी तरह से आप भी करेंगे । आप पूंजीपतियों से त्याग करा कर गरीबों को राहत दिलवायें । यह चीज असह्य है कि यहां मिलों में इतनी चीनी पड़ी रहे और किसान को उसके वाजिब दाम न मिल । किसान को गन्ने के दाम १ रुपया १० आने से कुछ अधिक मिले और उसके गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा दिये जायें, एक एक आने की वृद्धि के लिये पार्लियामेंट में आवाज उठाई जाती है । यहां तो यह आवाज उठाई जाती है कि किसान को जो दाम मिल रहा है उससे आना डेढ़ आना अधिक मिले लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि वहां साइट पर किस तरह से किसानों को उनके गन्ने के वजन के बारे में ठगा जाता है । मिल वालों के जो आदमी कांटे पर रहते हैं वह तोल के बारे में किसानों को हर तरह से परेशान करते हैं और वह उन बेचारे किसानों को भुलवा कर उनका कम वजन लिखवाते हैं और परिणाम यह होता है कि उसको प्रति मन १ रुपया भी नहीं पड़ता है । सही

[श्री उमराव सिंह]

वजन उसके गन्ने का किताब में दर्ज नहीं किया जाता है। यहां हम लोग और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान भी किसानों के हित की बात सोचते हैं और उसके लिये उचित कानून आदि भी बनाते हैं लेकिन जिस मशीनरी से किसानों को रोजाना साबका पड़ता है वह मशीनरी ठीक तरह से वर्क नहीं करती है और वह किसानों को हैरेस (परेशान) करती है।

आप किसानों के लिये सिंचाई और पानी की व्यवस्था करते हैं लेकिन होता यह है कि पानी का लाभ उसे नहीं मिल पाता है चूंकि पानी उसके खेतों में वक्त से नहीं पहुंचता है इसलिये सारा परिश्रम बेकार चला जाता है। यह सारा प्लान बेकार हो जाता है और वास्तव में किसानों को वह सुख सुविधाएं मिल नहीं पाती हैं जिनको कि सरकार उनको देना चाहती है और ऐसा इसलिये है कि मशीनरी ठीक से वर्क नहीं करती है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार अपनी मशीनरी की ओर भी ध्यान करे और उसमें आवश्यक सुधार करे। आप गल्ला किसान को सीड की शक्ल में देते हैं और उसको सवाई में वसूल कर लेते हैं। जब ऐसा करके आप किसानों पर कोई अहसान नहीं कर रहे हैं। आज सरकार एग्रीकल्चर की मदद में काफी रुपया खर्च करती है लेकिन दरअसल (एक्चुअली) किसानों को उतना रुपया नहीं मिलता है। यह सैंटर में और सूबों में जो विशाल सेक्रेटेरियट खड़े हैं और उनमें सैंकड़ों हजारों कर्मचारी बैठते हैं उनकी तनख्वाहों आदि का तमाम खर्चा भी इसी मद में से खर्च होता है।

आपने यहां तो तह तय कर दिया है कि इतनी आमदनी से कम पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा और वह आमदनी टैक्स फ्री होगी लेकिन एक किसान जिसके कि पास बिस्से भर भी जमीन है दस रुपये के नीचे का भी किसान है उसकी मालगुजारी आपने नहीं माफ की है। छोटे से छोटे किसान से आप टैक्स ले रहे हैं, मालगुजारी वसूल कर रहे हैं। छोटे से छोटे किसान से भी आप लगान वसूल कर लेते हैं और उसको कोई छूट नहीं देते हैं। किसान की गरीबी का नाजायज फायदा उठाया जाता है। आज गरीब किसानों से जो टैक्सेज वसूल किये जा रहे हैं उनका रिटर्न उनको नहीं मिल पाता है। उसके पानी के दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। खाद के दाम भी काफी बढ़े हुए हैं। किसानों के आवश्यक (एम्पलीमेंटस) कृषि औजार आदि भी उनको काफी महंगे मिलते हैं। जबकि जरूरत इस बात की है कि वह उनको सस्ते दामों पर सुलभ हों। सरकार को किसानों के वास्ते उत्तम बीज, अच्छी खाद, सिंचाई के लिये पानी और खेती के लिये जरूरी चीजें, मुनासिब और कम दाम पर सुलभ करने चाहिये। अब किसानों के हित के लिये जो रकम रक्खी जाती है उसका बड़ा हिस्सा इतने बड़े सेक्रेटेरिएट पर खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के जरिये नये तरीके से खेती कैसे की जाती है इसको किसान सीख गया है। जरूरत सिर्फ इस बात की है कि उसको मुनासिब दाम पर आवश्यक चीज सुलभ की जायं और यह जो काफी बड़ी रकम सेंटर और सूबों के सेक्रेटेरिएट के ऊपर किसानों की मद के रुपये से खर्च होती है वह इस तरह जाया न की जाय। यदि आप ऐसा कर देंगे तो किसान आपको आशीर्वाद देंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should confine myself to two or three points and I will try to finish within four or five minutes. Before I speak on the sugar prices or the production of sugar and other commodities in the country, I may remind the hon. Minister regarding the unfortunate incident which took place in Calcutta when an employee of this Ministry in the Food Directorate committed suicide. Mr. Rajeshwar Chatterjee is no more with us. At that time I requested the hon. Minister to have an impartial enquiry as to the

reasons which led to the suicide of Mr. Chatterjee. When I speak in this House I am reminded of the unfortunate widow. The hon. Minister collected more than Rs. 25,000 after the death of Dr. Joseph. I would request him to see that the family members of Mr. Chatterjee do not starve. I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for donating Rs. 2,500 to the late Mr. Chatterjee's family. But this case requires impartial investigation and a judicial enquiry as to the reasons which led to the death of a sane man like Mr. Chatterjee. This is an unfortunate story and I would request the hon. Minister to look into this.

When people speak about sugar, I do not know whether any decision is likely to be taken regarding the control or decontrol of it. Recently on the 30th of last month, a Tripartite Conference was held in U.P., in which was represented the employers, the employees and the representatives of the Uttar Pradesh Government. The Government and the employers in the sugar industry raised the slogan of increasing production. At that time the slogan was: produce or perish. But unfortunately people who produced are perishing now. It would be unfortunate for the country if the slogan were to be reversed to produce and perish. So, I am really surprised that the business magnates and the sugar magnates in that Tripartite Conference refused to implement the recommendation of the Wage Board, which was a unanimous recommendation and to which the employers were a party. They want more concessions from the Government. They have also come forward with a suggestion that the sugarcane prices should be reduced. If here is more production and if the production has risen from 21 or 22 lakh tons to 29 lakh tons—and it is going to be 30 lakh tons—, who is to reap the harvest? Do you think that the entire profit has to go to the employers only? Is this Government only to protect their interests? Surely, they have to protect the interests of the can growers and also of the workers who are working in the sugar factories.

The only three Government-run sugar mills in my State, namely those at Doiwala, Mohiuddinpur and Khadda, have agreed to implement the Wage Board recommendations. But unfortunately all the other mills run by the big businessmen have not agreed to do so. The All-India Trade Union Congress has issued an appeal and raised the slogan that it is high time that the Government should nationalise the sugar industry and sugar factories owned by the private sector. If you see their balance sheets, you will find that they are making fabulous profits. Even their own report clearly indicates the amount of dividend paid by them to their members and shareholders. Even then they want more concessions, and they want the sugarcane prices to be reduced to Rs. 1-7-0 or even less. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to consider the matter seriously.

I would also submit that if the control is kept only to suit the big mill-owners, it is high time that the control should be removed. A very pertinent question was asked by the Speaker when he was in the Chair. He asked, "How is it that when the production is going up, the price of sugar has not been reduced?" The reply came from the hon. Minister, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, that it is not possible. I do not know why it is not possible. Can we not possibly release at least fifty per cent of the quota for free sale? Let us have this experiment for six months. If it is a bad experiment, after all the hon. Minister is much more mature than myself and he knows the minds of the businessmen, whether they are small or big, better than myself. I would therefore request him to consider the matter in all seriousness. And if the mill-owners do not want it and they also want the control to be there, I am sorry, it should not be agreed to.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

Another point about exports. When it comes to a question of exports we are giving concessions. Then the mill-owners want concession after concession for promoting export. And when we take the United States let us not forget the situation in Cuba today. The planes which came over it and dropped bombs are supposed to be unidentified. But we know where the planes came from and who is at the back of them. It is these imperial forces who want to crush the growth of independent countries, because Cuba is headed by Fidel Castro which is not liked by the western imperialists headed by the United States. Some day these planes are going to be identified. But let us not identify ourselves with the forces that want to finish the liberty of these newly born countries.

My last point is about the condition of those who are working in the Delhi Milk Scheme. I would request the hon. Minister to implement the Pay Commission's recommendations there also, since they are committed to it. Orders were issued to implement them, but another Deputy Director or somebody in the Department issued an order that this will not be implemented. I would request the hon. Minister to give a definite assurance today in this regard.

And the hon. Minister cannot keep the country in suspense about sugar. If more production results in less cost for sugarcane, I will be sorry. Reasonable prices should be assured for the sugar-cane.

Shri S. K. Patil: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

18.34 hrs.

DAMAGE TO COCONUT CROPS IN KERALA STATE*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, I am raising this discussion to focus the attention of this House to the distress which prevails in Kerala on account of the fast-spreading destruction of coconut trees by a disease which has not been properly checked so far. This discussion has become necessary as the answers to several questions which I have tabled earlier during this session have been uniformly unsatisfactory.

You know that in Kerala the coconut tree has a place in the day-to-day life of the people which perhaps no tree has in any other State. I can also say that the usefulness of the coconut tree to the people of Kerala is something very different from the usefulness of any other tree anywhere in the world. The domestic economy in our State is so very much interlinked with the well-being of the coconut cultivation. Our State itself has taken its name, unlike other States, from this tree. You know, Sir, that Kerala means the land of *kera*, that is, the coconut. When we find that this cultivation which in 1939 accounted for 25 per cent of the entire land revenue and 50 per cent of the entire customs duty collected by the old State of Travancore was being neglected by the Central Government as we find it today, and as some of the answers which I shall have occasion to refer to later will reveal, I thought that a discussion was absolutely essential.

This tree, as I submitted earlier, is useful from the root to the flower. Every part of it has not merely one use but a variety of uses. Take, for example, its root. Shri A. M. Thomas knows that it is not merely used as firewood or as a substitute for firewood, but it has its own medicinal

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* Half-an-Hour Discussion.

uses. Then, the trunk of this tree provides the cheapest material for construction. Even the pith which is thrown away has its use. If you go higher up, you will find that the leaves are useful in a variety of ways. The entire thatching of houses and fencing is done by the leaves. The mid-rib of the leaf is probably the best tongue-cleaner that nature has devised, and after we use, we can throw it away as it has no cost. It is again the mid-rib of the coconut leaf out of which we make the brooms and sweep and keep our places and houses so clean, to the envy of all others who visit our State. The flower also has its own uses. The inflorescence has its own use. The spathe has its use. The spike has its use. Every part has a use. More than all that, about one and a half million of our people depend primarily for their livelihood on the coir industry, which has the coconut husk as its basic raw material. Then, there is the tapping, on which live a few lakhs of our people. It produces sweet today. According to chemical analysis, this sweet today of the coconut tree contains the highest content of vitamin B and and its complexes. Whoever has taken a tender coconut will admit that it is the best natural drink in the world. So, here is a tree which is useful to the people in ever so many ways, and hence known as *Kalpa Vritisha*. When we find that out of total cultivation of eleven odd lakhs of acres in the whole State, the disease is having its rampage in one hundred thousand acres every year, and has already spread to some 7 lakh acres, and when we hear the hon. Minister giving the same answers, it is indeed a matter for regret. What does he say? I could understand if he had given us some information. I have not much time, and, therefore, I shall not read all the questions, but I shall just give the gist. Here is a question which I asked, namely question No. 1587. This question sought information about the extent of damage to the coconut crop in India, how long research has been carried on in arresting this disease, what are the results of controlling, and how the disease is communicated from tree to tree. And what is the answer that I get? This research has been going on for so long. I have no grouse against the scientists, because research is always a matter of trial and error, but here is a Central Research Institute functioning from 1946, and in 1961, on a specific question, my hon. friend Dr. P. S. Deshmukh has been made to say by his Ministry that the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha. That has not come yet. I do not know why the information has not been placed on the Table. Where is the question of collecting this information now? What is the money which we have spent on this? We are now having the Demands for Grants before us, and we would like to know this amount. Then, on the disease of the coconut palm, I asked another question, namely question No. 1588, about when Government first took steps to investigate the root and leaf disease in coconut palms, and what the estimated loss was in terms of rupees. For this also, the answer is that the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Then, with regard to the research that is going on coconut root and leaf disease, I asked question No. 1589. In this question, I had asked whether any foreign scientists had been engaged—because we have been doing research almost in vain, and so far, we have not been able to devise anything by which the disease could be controlled. Already, according to the Draft Outline of the Third Plan for the Kerala State, I find that 7·5 lakhs acres out of a total of 11 to 12 lakhs acres have been infected. And yet, Government give this type of answer. We know that for every purpose, even if it be for designing a bench-vice, we are importing scientists, but here is a disease which has been spreading despite all the efforts, by our scientists, and my hon. friend gives the answer that no foreign scientist has been called to guide research but the views of many foreign scientists on the research work that is being carried on

[Shri V. P. Nayar.]

are available. He further says that in 1960, 1 lakh acres were affected. This is the first time that he has come out with a statement. We are very much disturbed because the Kerala Government, in the draft outline of the Plan has said that the annual loss must be put at something like Rs. 2-3 crores. It is a great national loss.

The position today is that we are deficit in the matter of coconut oil to the extent of 80,000 tons per year, for which we have to find the foreign exchange of Rs. 8—10 crores. A mere increase of 30 per cent—we have achieved a target of 30 per cent increase in the matter of foodgrains—in the yield of coconuts would certainly wipe out this deficit so that India can become self-sufficient. But even so, no step has been taken. I am afraid it is because 71 or 72 per cent of the entire coconut crop of the whole of India happens to be produced in the southern-most State which suffers in this, as in other matters, by the Centre's neglect and nothing else.

Therefore, I was concerned and I asked for the per acre yield. Even in regard to this, the reply is:

> "The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha".

I want the hon. Minister to tell us—it will save our time, it will save the time of the House and of the department—what is the information which he has. So we need not ask questions at all. He does not have any information about this, about even the per acre yield.

Then there was another series of questions. I asked a specific question —what is the total amount spent during the last three years upto January 1961 on the Central Coconut Research Station at Krishnapuram, what is the total amount spent on equipments, laboratories, salaries and allowances and library? I asked it specifically because I know we have been hearing so much about the use of atomic energy in the investigation of diseases. And in one answer, I was told that one plant physiologist has been trained in connection with this disease which has taken the heaviest toll for any plant disease anywhere in India.

We hear the hon. Minister glorifying the Gamma Garden. I wish it is running properly. But here is a case where not even the slighest work has been done so far. I do not know what are the difficulties in the way. I would like the hon. Minister to tell me what are the difficulties in switching over to research in order to determine or investigate the disease by the use of radioactive isotopes, the use of which has been known for some years now. It is not as if it was known only yesterday, because I find a very illuminating article published sometime ago on radio-active tracers in entomological research by H. E. Hinton in the famous journal *Science Progress* (1954). Even the use of cobalt-60 has been known in 1954. Here is a disease which has not been possible for our scientists to control at all and which is spreading to 1,00,000 acres every year. And yet we have not used the skills and tools which are known to modern science in the matter of investigation. Do we not have the wherewithal, do we not have any chance of coming to a conclusion, because it was only the other day that the hon. Minister said that possibly it is a virus disease and two fungi are connected? Has the vector not been found? I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what is the position, what is being done to save the *kalpakavriksha* of our country and the pride of Kerala.

It is not an easy matter. I know difficulties are there. But then one is amazed at the literature which is published even on this disease. You will be interested to know Sir that here is a pamphlet or a book—call it by whatever name you may—*Trends in agricultural research*. In it there is a

specific chapter on Coconut. Surprisingly *Trends in agricultural research* does not give you any idea of any trend in any science, let alone agricultural science! It is a compilation of certain addresses of welcome by a gentleman by name Dr. M. S. Randhawa, D.Sc., FNI, ICS, Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. These qualifications are repeated in the footnote under every address. But I do not find any trends in research at all anywhere. As for his qualifications, it would appear that he is a D.Sc. In the chapter on Coconuts, all that he describes is about manurial practices, use of fertilisers and advantages of manuring. Then there is "A year of Good Prices". Then there is something about control of pests—a very short paragraph. Nothing is there about research. Then comes spraying of coconuts to control left disease. Nothing tangible has been done about it. Then, about the supply of quality seedlings a paragraph is given. Then something is said about control over private nurseries. This is all that is contained in the *Trends in Agricultural Research*. Then there is also mention about *Planting of coconuts in New Areas*, and about a coconut monograph and atlas. I may refer particularly the coconut monograph and atlas. You know that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which to some extent is responsible for all these research programmes is publishing some papers. In Kerala, you know every house has a few trees, and the disease is common. But most of the literature the people there get is in English. This monograph costs about Rs. 20 or Rs. 25. But the cultivator who knows only Malayalam must first learn English and them spend Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 to go in for the monograph which is in English.

It is amazing and surprising that only a few weeks ago, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, in a written answer, informed the House that the programme of spraying had to be given up. There was some delay in the receipt of copper sulphate. Five or six days after that, the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry indicated that copper sulphate had recorded the highest production for any chemical in India. Yet, the programme for spraying coconut trees in order to prevent the spread of the disease had to be given up in Kerala because copper sulphate was not available in time. They say so many things.

Therefore, it is my request to the Government that they should not continue this policy of lethargy in the matter of investigation of this disease. They must find out all the money required. They must not hesitate to investigate the matter even if they have to spend much and send our scientists outside, so that they could learn and do some work in this regard. Or, in the alternative, they should get a team of very competent scientists and pay them what they require. I do not grudge paying them even a million rupees if they could solve this problem. It is a matter which affects the economy of the State, and with the action which Government have taken, they have not been able to tell us what this disease is due to and what is the casual organism. Therefore, I once again request the hon. Minister to take a more serious view about it and not to indulge in the kind of answers which he has been forced to give. I know that he is very sincere in such matters, but he cannot be expected to know all the details of agricultural research much less of virology and plant pathology. In the interests of the whole of India and in the interests of the economy of the whole of India, and in particular of my State, our *Kalpa Vriksha* should be protected and we must be told how long we shall have to wait for that.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): May I know whether any steps have been taken to see that good nurseries are established in the concerned parts of the country and also whether any aero-

[Shri Basappa]

planes are made use of to spray these insecticides to overcome the disease?

Shri Achar (Mangalore): This disease is also prevalent in the South Kanara district, which is adjacent to Kerala. I want to know whether the Government have made any survey of the extent to which this disease is spreading and whether they are taking any steps to prevent it.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I know whether there has been a similar disease of the coconut tree in other coconut-growing countries like Ceylon and, if so, whether the Government have tried to gain the experience of those countries in fighting this disease in our country? Secondly, in the Second Five Year Plan, there was a provision of Rs. 225 lakhs for spraying coconut trees. I want to know how far this amount has been spent, and whether there has been any effect in respect of checking the spread of this coconut disease. My third question is, whether the facilities are provided at the Coconut Research Station at Kayankulam and whether the necessary equipment have been made available for doing research work.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): There can be no difference of opinion of any kind about what my hon. friend has said with respect to the importance of the coconut tree, not only as such, but with particular reference to the economy of Kerala. Everybody knows the importance of this tree, every part of which is useful. Its uses are varied. Upon it depends the livelihood of a large number of people and therefore, this is a very serious matter that this tree should be affected by diseases for which we have not been able to get adequate remedy. But my hon. friend has very kindly admitted that this is a matter of research and nobody can order the results of research. All that we can do is to make a serious effort to find out the causes of the disease and try to control it within the means at our disposal.

I would like to point out that the Government of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been concerned about this from 1937 and efforts are being made from that time to tackle these various diseases. In 1946, the Indian Central Coconut Committee was established which took over the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's share of the liability on the scheme, because we understood the importance of coconut cultivation and we also wanted to carry on research to control this disease.

In April, 1948, the Central Coconut Committee established the research station at Kayangulam. It was set up in the heart of the disease-affected area, especially to deal with the pests and diseases of the coconut palm and the scheme for investigation of the root and leaf diseases of the coconut was merged with the work of the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, which was conducted till then by the then State of Travancore-Cochin.

Investigations carried out earlier and at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, have shown that the leaf disease is fungal in origin and that the main fungies responsible for the disease is some latin name—*Helmintho—sporium alodes*. The disease is communicated when the reproductive spores of the causative gungi are carried by the wind and settle on the leaves of the palms. This could be both from tree to tree area to area. Results of researches have established that the diseases can be controlled by spraying the crowns of the affected palm with Bordeau mixture or copper fungicides twice or thrice a year. (*Interruption*). These

results have been applied in the field since 1949. In December, 1949, a pilot scheme for spraying the disease-affected trees was started under the Indian Central Coconut Commitee's auspices. This scheme became quite popular. The Committee has alos been giving grant-in-aid to several *ad hoc* scheme sponsored by the Travancore-Cochin State Government in 1954-55. To deal with the problem on a more comprehensive basis, the Kerala Government started in November 1960 a comprehensive spraying scheme to cover the entire disease-affected area. This scheme has been in operation since then with aid from the Government of India.

The root disease come under the category of wilt diseases. Wilt diseases have been reported from other coconut-growing countries in the world also such as the Philippines, West Africa, West Indies, etc.—a question was asked about this—and they have baffled the scientists of all those countries also. Our investigations and enquiries have shown that there is no country which has been able to find any specific or quicker or better remedy than has been found by us. We also investigated whether there is any scientists in the world who knows better about this and we have come to the conclusion that so far as research in this subject is concerned, no other country has advanced more than us.

My friend referred to the question about foreign technicians and foreign people. I am afraid we have not been able to find anybody who could help us in this. All that we could do is to get the assistance of the F.A.O., which is going to hold the first session of the F.A.O. Technical Working Party on Coconut Production and Processing at Trivandrum towards the end of the present year. We expect a large number of foreign technicians to come. They will be able to study the things first-hand. They will also know what we have done. If there is any possibility of any of them helping us we will certainly take their assistance, because there is no difference of opinion with respect to the serious damage that it does.

Then we have the coconut wilt virus. In other cases it is easy to control it by spraying. But it is the conclusion of our scientists that the coconut insect is a tougher guy and he cannot yield so quickly to the remedial measures as in other cases. We have also come to the conclusion that the only possibility of dealing with this virus is by biological controls, which means developing certain parasites of the coconut pest. For this we have as many as 16 parasite breeding stations, six of which are located in Kerala.

While all these attempts are being made to check the destructive activities of the pest, the researches on the insect and virus relationship, insect population on coconut trees, role of other possible host plants and insects in spreading the disease, and the effect of different insecticides on the mortality of the insects are being carried out. In the meantime, if the Kerala Government could concentrate its efforts on the spraying schemes referred to earlier and on educating the farmers to properly manure, without exception, the affected coconut trees, the damage caused at present could be checked considerably. These measures have been recommended on the basis of experiments carried out so far.

Since spraying the tall growing coconut trees by conventional methods is difficult, the possibilities of aerial spraying are being tried. An experimental aerial spraying was recently tried in 550 acres at two places in Kerala. A Sub-committee has been formed by the Kerala Government to assess the benefits from spraying. However, the definite remedial measures of checking the damage from the disease through proper manuring is largely the responsibility of the farmers themselves and also the State Governments, and this recommendation is being spread among them. It is

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

gratifying to note that the yields of coconut have been on the increase—in spite of the damage that is being done and havoc that is being caused in recent years. The estimate of per acre yield of coconut in India in 1957-58 was 2750 as against 2135 in 1947-48. It could not, however, be ascertained as to what, if any, has been the contribution of disease control measures in increasing the yields. What is significant is that research is trying to do as much as is possible within our means, that its quality has been appreciated by foreign scientists and that the control measures even if not yet perfected, have shown positive results and are being adopted on an increasing scale.

19 hrs.

Since, the constitution of the Coconut Committee it has an independent revenue of about Rs. 9 lakhs per annum. In addition to that we have given Rs. 25 lakhs during the Second Plan period and Rs. 25 lakhs are proposed to be given in the Third Plan period. Besides that there is provision in the Third Plan for a sum of Rs. 3.49 crores for assistance to the Kerala Government for coconut development work, including a sum of Rs. 1,38,00,00 for control of coconut diseases. This, it should be realised, is a very substantial provision if we look at the total provision of Rs. 4.64 crores for the development of coconut for the entire country.

My hon. friend referred to the Gama Garden and the use of isotopes and so on. I do not think the desire to utilize these methods of research is wanting. But these are all new things and I do not think we have really developed competent scientists to utilize them as the Gama Gardens were started only a year ago. But I can assure my hon. friend that we will certainly try the use of these new methods also to the extent we can.

So far as modern experts are concerned, I have already said that nobody, at least to our knowledge, is available and as a result of the gathering of foreign experts at this FAO meet if we discover any body who can help us, we will certainly be only too glad.

So, I submit, we have not been lacking in appreciating the seriousness of the damage, nor have we slackened our efforts in any way. We have done our best. Probably, we should have done more. But, after all, our resources and knowledge in this matter are limited.

So far as my personal interest is concerned, I realized the importance of cocoanut in Kerala long long ago and I think I was the first man to announce over the radio that this plant requires to be more cared for and that we should be ashamed to have to import it in such large quantities from outside and so on. I have taken personal interest in coconut, arecanut as well as cashewnut and, if anything more can be done hereafter, I assure my friends that we will try to do that.

19.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 18, 1961/Chaitra 28, 1883 (Saka).

[*Monday, April 17, 1961/Chaitra 27, 1883 (Saka)*]

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3408	Upgrading of P. & T. Circles	11836–37
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3418	Irwin Hospital, Delhi	11845–46
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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 11847–48

(1) A copy each of the following Orders, under sub-section (6) of Section 66A of the Wakf Act, 1954 :

(i) The Hyderabad Muslim Wakfs Board (Dissolution) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 326 dated the 4th March, 1961.

(ii) The Mysore Board of Wakfs and the Coorg Muslim Wakf Board (Dissolution) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. No. G. S. R. 327 dated the 4th March, 1961.

(2)A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3067 dated the 24th December, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 11848

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since the last report made to

PRESIDENTS ASSENT TO BILLS—contd.

COLUMNS

the House on the 3rd April, 1961 :

(1) The Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill, 1961.

(2) The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(3) The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 11848

Hundred and thirty- fourth Report was presented.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 11849—12025

Further discussion on Demands for Grant in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture continued. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION *RE.* DEMAGE TO COCONUT CROPS IN KERALA . . . . 12026—38

Shri V.P. Nayar raised an half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answers given on the 14th March, 1961 to Unstarred Questions Nos. 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590 and 1591 regarding damage to coconut corps in Kerala.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1961/CHAITRA 28, 1883 (Saka)

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and also discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance.